

APPENDIX T TRIBAL CONSULTATION



**Governor's Office of
Storm Recovery**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

March 2, 2020

Wally Miller, Chairman
Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Band of the Mohicans
N8476 Moh He Con Nuck Road
Bowler, WI 54416

Re: Section 106 Discussion
Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation Project, City of Long Beach,
Nassau County, NY

Dear Mr. Miller:

Pursuant to the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2) and the Housing and Community Development Act (42 U.S.C. § 5301 et seq.), the Governor's Office of Storm Recovery ("GOSR") is acting under the auspices of New York State Homes and Community Renewal's Housing Trust Fund Corporation as a recipient of Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery ("CDBG-DR") funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD"). GOSR is the entity responsible for compliance with the HUD environmental review procedures set forth in 24 CFR Part 58. GOSR is acting on behalf of HUD in providing the enclosed project information and inviting this discussion with your Nation to respond with any concerns or comments.

GOSR processes environmental reviews for projects funded with HUD CDBG-DR on a case-by-case basis. This project described herein was reviewed in conjunction with WSP USA, Inc. (WSP) and Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis). Chrysalis conducted a Phase IA Historic Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment on behalf of GOSR which was submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office for review. In accordance with Section 101(d)(6)(B) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470a), and its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800, this letter serves as notification of the proposed action.

Area of Potential Effect: The project APE includes the footprint of the Long Beach WPCP on the north shore of Long Beach, NY, located on Long Beach Barrier Island, Nassau County, NY. It extends north over 2.65 miles to the Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) in the Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, NY. The APE includes three marshy islands between two developed lots: South Black Banks Hassock, North Black Banks Hassock, and Pearsalls Hassock.

Proposed Project Description: Nassau County, in partnership with the City of Long Beach, proposes to improve the ecosystems within Nassau County's Western Bays by eliminating the current discharge from the antiquated WPCP and connecting the sewer system serving Long Beach to Nassau County's newly rebuilt Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant STP in East Rockaway, for enhanced treatment. The Project is part of a transformative environmental and water quality endeavor known as the Western Bays Resiliency Initiative.

The overarching objectives of both the initiative and the Project include improving water quality, enhancing the natural resiliency functions of marshlands, and improving the quality of life within the residential communities surrounding the Western Bays. When combined with an existing project, the Bay Park Conveyance Project, the Project would eliminate a continuous wastewater discharge to Reynolds Channel by diverting Bay Park STP's treated effluent to the Atlantic Ocean, thereby improving the water quality within the group of waterbody segments known as the Western Bays.

GOSR has consulted with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NY SHPO) in accordance with the NHPA, and NY SHPO has determined the project to have No Adverse Effect to Historic Resources (NY SHPO Project Review No.: 19PR04299). At this time, GOSR is seeking comments from the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Band of the Mohicans on the enclosed documents and invites you to provide any views about the project and its potential to affect properties of religious and cultural significance to the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Band of the Mohicans. If the Area of Potential Effect encompasses historic properties of religious or cultural significance to the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Band of the Mohicans, please respond within 30 days or sooner. Please respond by email to Matt.Accardi@stormrecovery.ny.gov or in writing to the address listed below. Additionally, please indicate if there are other sources of information or other parties, Nations, Tribes, or members of the public you believe should be included in the consultation process.

Mr. Matt Accardi
Assistant General Counsel
Bureau of Environmental Review and Assessment
Governor's Office of Storm Recovery
25 Beaver Street, 5th Floor
New York, NY 10004

I am available to answer any questions that you may have regarding this action. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (212) 480-6265 or via email at Matt.Accardi@stormrecovery.ny.gov.

Sincerely,



Matt Accardi
Assistant General Counsel

Enclosures:

NY SHPO Project Review No Adverse Effect Letter (19PR04299)
Long Beach WPCP Consolidation Project Information Package

Electronic letter sent to:

Bonnie Hartley
THPO, New York Office
Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Band of the Mohicans
65 1st Street
Troy, NY 12180



**Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

February 04, 2020

Mr. Matt Accardi
Associate General Counsel
Governor's Office of Storm Recovery
25 Beaver Street, 5th Floor
New York, NY 10004

Re: GOSR
Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant Consolidation
19PR04299

Dear Mr. Accardi:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the submitted materials in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include other environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project. Such impacts must be considered as part of the environmental review of the project pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and/or the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York State Environmental Conservation Law Article 8).

We have reviewed the report entitled "Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment for the Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation, Nassau County" (20SR00065). SHPO concurs with the report recommendation that no additional archaeological work is necessary for the current design of the project. Therefore, it is the opinion of SHPO that no historic properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, will be affected by this undertaking.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please refer to the SHPO Project Review (PR) number noted above. If you have any questions, I can be reached at 518-268-2186.

Sincerely,

Tim Lloyd, Ph.D., RPA
Scientist - Archaeology
timothy.lloyd@parks.ny.gov

via e-mail only

cc: A. Loorya and C. Ricciardi
J. Carey and S. Barron
N. Chan and R. Gilmour

Division for Historic Preservation

P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189 • (518) 237-8643 • parks.ny.gov

Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant Consolidation Project Information Document

REBUILD BY DESIGN

In June 2013, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) initiated RBD, a competition to respond to Superstorm Sandy's devastation in the northeast region of the United States and promote a design-led approach to pro-active planning for long-term resilience and climate change adaptation. The winning proposals would be implemented using Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding as well as other public and private-sector funding sources. In June 2014, following a year-long research and design process during which the design teams met and collaborated with regional experts, government entities, elected officials, issue-based organizations, local community groups, and individuals, HUD announced that the Nassau County LWTB was one of the selected projects. As a result, New York State has been allocated \$125 million of CDBG-DR program funds to implement the LWTB Project.

The goals of New York State's RBD implementation plan are to make communities more physically, economically, and socially resilient in the face of intense storm events. RBD is focused on promoting projects that strengthen resiliency throughout all aspects of the community, including ecological, economic, and social elements. The built environment helps maintain the natural ecosystem, which reduces vulnerability to disaster impacts and provides collateral benefits to the economy, public health, overall well-being, and quality of life in the community. RBD resiliency projects strive to implement innovative, flexible, and scalable interventions that could be replicated in other parts of the state, nation, and globally. Diversity, redundancy, networked connectivity, modularity, and adaptability are important features of resiliency projects promoted by RBD.

LIVING WITH THE BAY PROJECT AND THE RESILIENCY STRATEGY

The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy provides a comprehensive suite of potential projects intended to provide long-term resilience and climate change adaptation for Nassau County communities in the Mill River Watershed. The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy developed a program of specific projects and potential project locations, consistent with the RBD principles outlined above, to address flooding caused by storm surge and rainfall (flood defense), improve coastal habitat and water quality (ecological restoration), ease public access to the waterfront (access and urban quality), and educate the public on stormwater and environmental management (social resiliency). The LWTB project area comprises approximately 10,000 acres of the Mill River Watershed throughout seven municipalities and jurisdictions: Nassau County, the Town of Hempstead, the Village of East Rockaway, the Village of Hempstead, the Village of Lynbrook, the Village of Malverne, and the Village of Rockville Centre. The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy identifies, analyzes, and prioritizes potential resiliency interventions that will best serve the community. The Resiliency Strategy is available at <https://stormrecovery.ny.gov/content/living-bay-resiliency-strategy>.

The outcome of the LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy is a program of thematically consistent and prioritized projects.

The Resiliency Strategy documented that flooding problems within the LWTB project area are caused by inadequate drainage collection and conveyance capacity, high tailwater conditions (the level of water downstream of hydraulic structures, i.e., dams, culverts, and outfalls) deeming the existing stormwater

systems inadequate for critical storms, and undersized flood control structures prone to overtopping during storm surge events. Other documented problems within the LWTB project area include degradation and loss of habitat and flora and fauna, shoreline degradation, and compromised water quality. The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy considered and incorporated sea level rise projections throughout the development of resiliency interventions.

The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy identifies and prioritizes projects and project types with program-specific timeframes and costs for planning, design, permitting, procurement, construction, and project closeout.

Since completion of the Resiliency Strategy, GOSR and the local communities have proposed to proceed with the following projects:

- **Hempstead Lake State Park:** The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) manages the 521-acre park located in the northern portion of the LWTB project area. This project would repair dams to improve existing water management infrastructure in the Park; restore and construct wetlands and install floatables catchers and sediment basins to improve water quality; and provide new educational and recreational amenities through trails and an environmental education and resiliency center.
- **Smith Pond:** South of Hempstead Lake State Park, Smith Pond is a 22-acre freshwater pond located in the center of the LWTB project area, north of Sunrise Highway in the Village of Rockville Centre. The proposed improvements at Smith Pond would consist of resiliency interventions, such as habitat restoration, stormwater storage, and improved public access.
- **Lister Park:** South of Smith Pond, just north of East Rockaway High School, the Lister Park project would entail improvements to Lister Park, Bligh Field, and Tighe Field, as well as installation of living shoreline and bank stabilization along the Mill River to increase stormwater quality and retention, prevent bank erosion, provide recreational and pedestrian connectivity.
- **East Rockaway High School:** East Rockaway High School is situated along the west bank of the Mill River between Centre Avenue and Pearl Street. Design options under consideration would reduce the school's vulnerability to flooding by installing green infrastructure and backflow preventers and stabilizing an eroding shoreline.
- **East and West Boulevards Stormwater Retrofits:** This project would reduce stormwater and tidal inundation impacts through installation of porous, replacement of catchment basins, installation of backflow preventers, and installation of bioswales.
- **Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation Project:** This project would entail the construction of a new force main connection from the existing Long Beach WPCP to the Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), conversion of the existing Long Beach WPCP influent pump building into a new flow diversion pump station, and hardening of the new flow diversion pump station to protect it from storm surge and sea level rise. This project was not specifically included in the Resiliency Strategy, but its implementation would contribute to the restoration of the coastal marshes in Hewlett Bay, as identified in the Resiliency Strategy.
- **Mill River Greenway:** The LWTB Project proposes to develop a continuous greenway from Hempstead Lake State Park and Tanglewood Preserve south to Bay Park and Hewlett Bay. The multiuse path would vary in width and, where practical, typically include 10-foot-wide permeable pavement with water storage and infiltration.

The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy are configured such that projects could advance independently, subject to availability of funding.

The Long Beach WPCP Consolidation Project (proposed project), which is a component of the larger LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy, would be functionally independent of the remaining potential projects discussed above and would have both independent utility and a distinct schedule for implementation.

Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant Project Description

The Nassau County Department of Public Works (the County), pursuant to the Intermunicipal Agreement (IMA) with the City of Long Beach (the City), has proposed to design and construct a new sewage pipeline (force main) from the Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) to the Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) (the proposed project). The proposed project is an essential part of a series of projects to meet the goal of restoring and enriching the Western Bays as a recreational, economic, social, and environmental resource to Long Island and the State of New York. The project location is shown in **Figures 1 and 2**.

The purpose of the proposed project is to improve the ecosystems within the Western Bays by eliminating the current discharge from the antiquated WPCP and connecting the sewer system serving Long Beach to the County's newly rebuilt Bay Park STP in East Rockaway, for enhanced treatment. The proposed project is part of a transformative environmental and water quality endeavor known as the Western Bays Resiliency Initiative. The overarching objectives of both the initiative and the proposed project include improving water quality, enhancing the natural resiliency functions of marshlands, and improving the quality of life within the residential communities surrounding the Western Bays. When combined with an ongoing project, the Bay Park Conveyance Project, the proposed project would eliminate a continuous wastewater discharge to Reynolds Channel by diverting Bay Park STP's treated effluent to the Atlantic Ocean, thereby improving the water quality within the group of waterbody segments known as the Western Bays.

The proposed project includes the following components: (1) the conversion of the Long Beach WPCP's headworks and influent pump to a resilient, diversion pump station; (2) the installation of a 24-inch force main from the diversion pump station to the Bay Park STP; and, (3) connection from the force main to the Bay Park STP's 64-inch influent header. Force main installation would require a combination of construction techniques, including traditional cut-and-cover methods that entail trenching (on the landside), as well as a trenchless method that utilizes horizontal direction drilling (HDD). The alignment would be primarily located within the County's existing easement¹ for the existing Bay Park STP discharge outfall, which would remain in place.

Figure 3 illustrates the proposed alignment and force main route, along with the temporary limits of disturbance (LOD) that have been identified for the construction phase. Note that the temporary LOD are preliminary conservative estimates and subject to change as design progresses.

¹ The County's existing easement is from the Town of Hempstead, the owner of the Hassocks and adjacent underwater lands

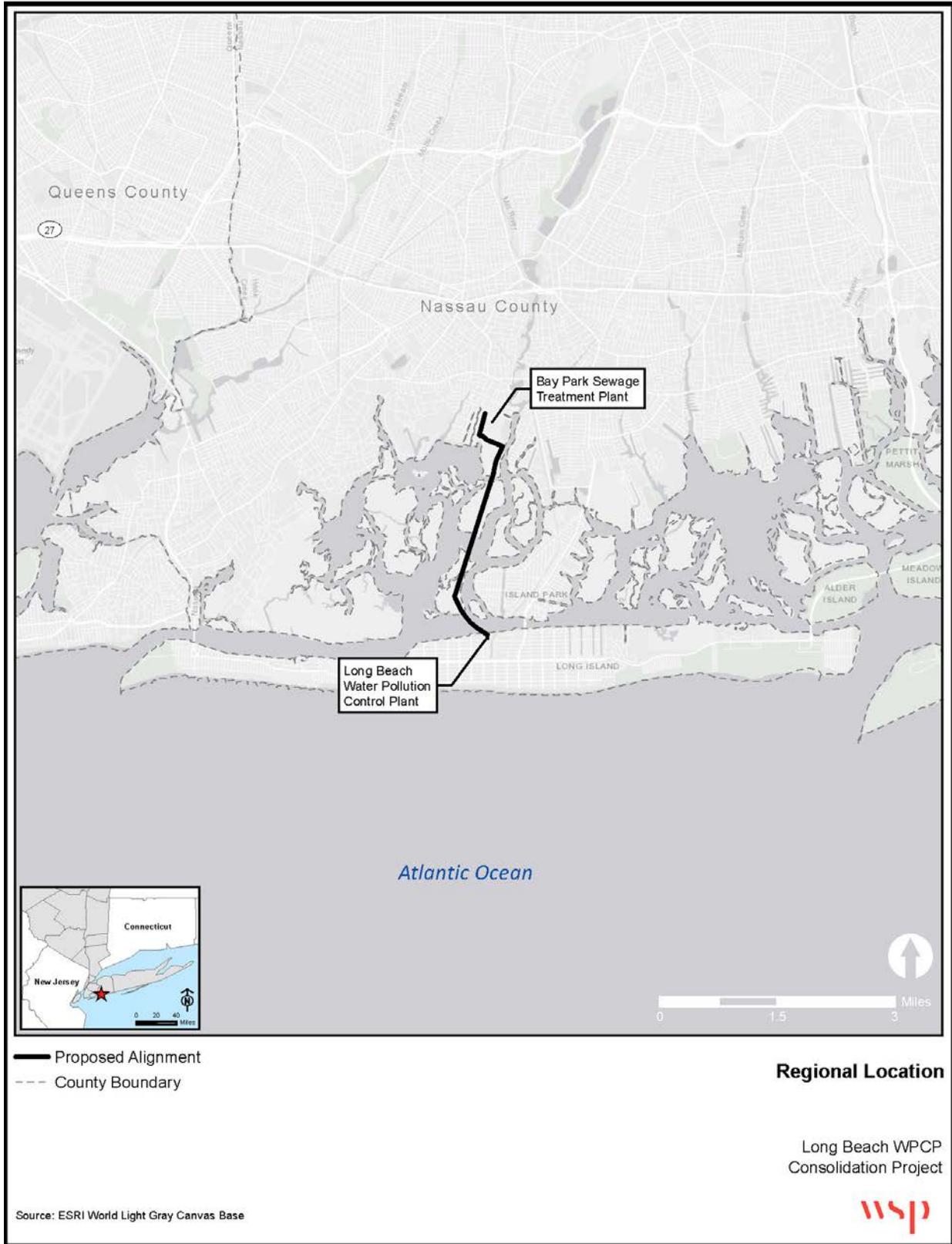


Figure 1: Regional Location

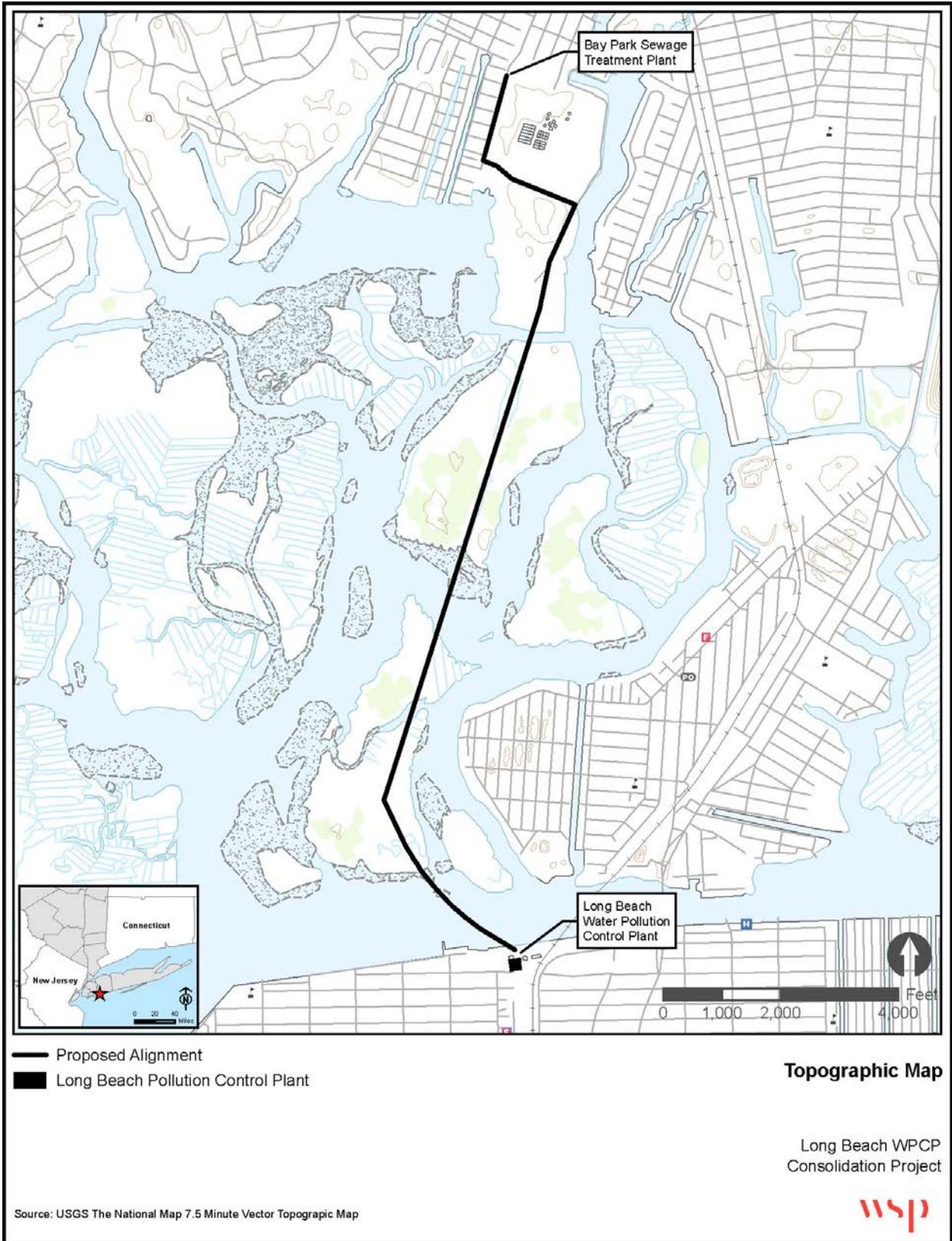


Figure 2: Topographic Map

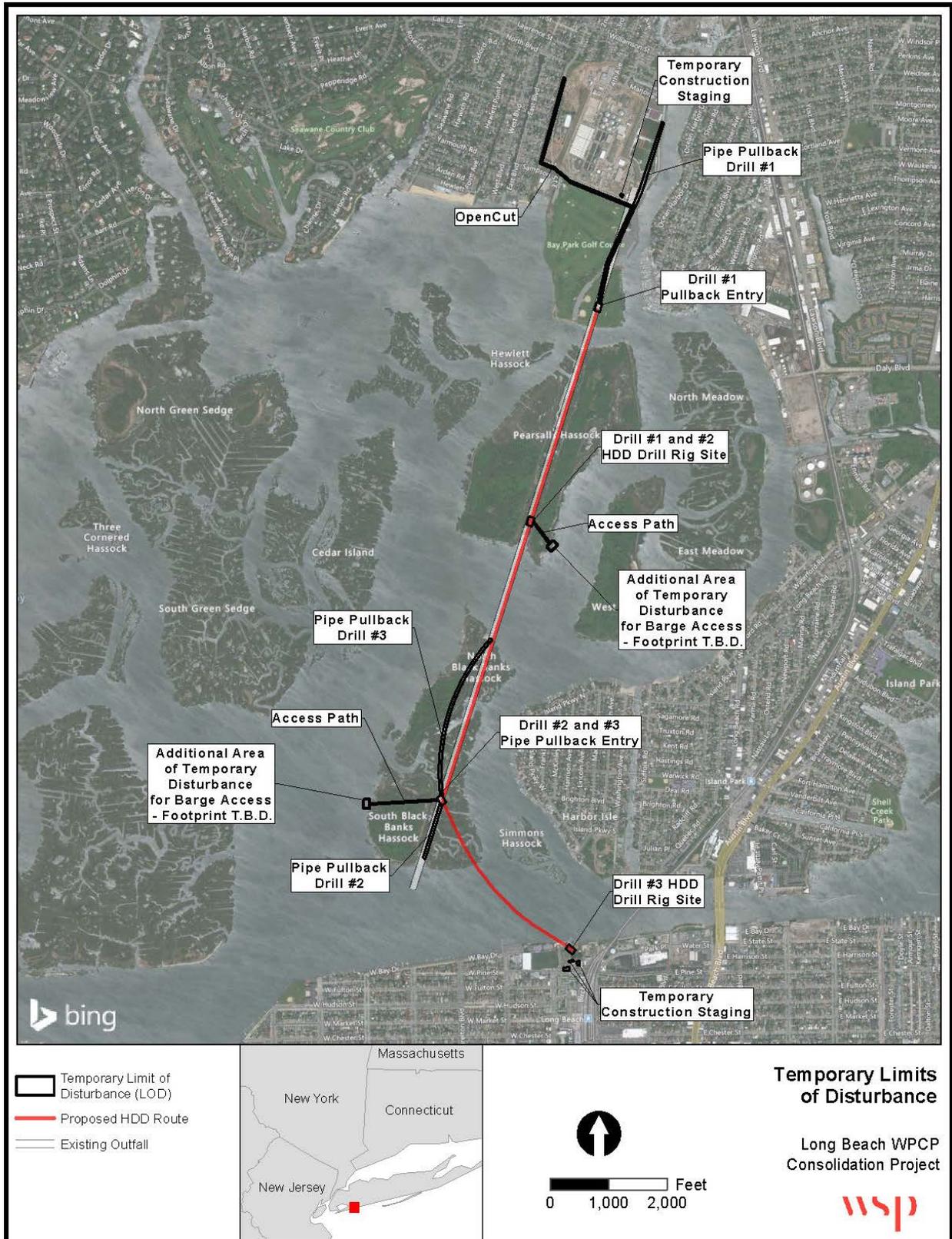


Figure 3: Temporary Limits of Disturbance

The decommissioning and demolition of the existing Long Beach WPCP facility and the repurposing/ redevelopment of the WPCP property are not part of the project but would be part of future project(s) to be completed by others. Therefore, the future reuse of the property has been evaluated as part of the cumulative impact assessment.

Construction of the proposed project is expected to require numerous permits and approvals, including those required under Article 15 Protection of Waters (New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)); Article 25 of the Tidal Wetland Act (NYSDEC); Section 10 of the River and Harbors Act (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)); and Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act (NYSDEC/USACE). Construction of the proposed project is last approximately three years and is expected to commence in December 2020 and end in August 2023.

The proposed project would leverage existing infrastructure and would help to improve both water quality and the natural resiliency function of the Western Bays. Conveying wastewater from Long Beach to the Bay Park STP would improve the quality of treated effluent discharged into Reynolds Channel, reducing the concentrations of pollutants, particularly ammonia and nitrogen, in the water. Due to recent and ongoing improvements, including nitrogen-reducing and deammonification projects, the Bay Park STP is equipped with sustainable, state-of-art wastewater treatment technologies. According to a desktop assessment, the nitrogen-reducing and deammonification projects are expected to reduce influent nitrogen by 85 percent at the Bay Park STP. In addition, extensive hardening measures were undertaken to ensure that this critical facility is protected from a 500-year flood event. Comparatively, without the proposed project, the Long Beach WPCP will be provided with flood protection from a 100-year storm event following completion of the Long Beach Critical Infrastructure Flood Protection project in late 2021, which involves construction of a new steel bulkhead and is expected to be completed by fall 2021. As such, the Bay Park STP is more resilient, and better suited to address water quality due to its superior treatment processes.

Beyond the water quality benefits of the diversion of 4.63 million gallon per day (mgd) of wastewater from Long Beach to the Bay Park STP, further substantial water quality and resiliency benefits are expected due to the cumulative effects of the proposed project and the Bay Park Conveyance Project. As part of the Western Bays Resiliency Initiative, the Bay Park Conveyance project would divert Bay Park STP's treated effluent from the current discharge point in Reynolds Channel to the existing ocean outfall at the Cedar Creek Water Pollution Control Plant (CC WPCP). As a result of the proposed project and the related Bay Park Conveyance project, water quality of the Western Bays is expected to substantially improve. Construction of the Bay Park Conveyance project, which is currently funded and under design, is expected to begin in 2021 and end in 2025. Studies indicate that the Bay Park Conveyance project would prevent the discharge of up to 19 billion gallons of treated effluent into the Western Bays, substantially reducing harmful nitrogen pollution which in turn, would help rejuvenate vital marshlands that protect coastal communities from storm-induced waves.

From: [Barron, Stacey](#)
To: bonney.hartley@mohican-nsn.gov
Cc: [Accardi, Matt \(STORMRECOVERY\)](#)
Bcc: [Carey, Jonathan](#)
Subject: Section 106 Discussion, Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation Project, City of Long Beach, Nassau County NY
Date: Monday, March 2, 2020 5:00:00 PM
Attachments: [THPO Letter Long Beach 3-2-20 Band of Mohicans.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)

Dear Ms. Hartley:

On behalf of the Governor's Office of Storm Recovery, please see the attached Section 106 consultation letter for the proposed Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation Project, which has been sent to Mr. Wally Miller at the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Band of the Mohicans.

As indicated in the letter, GOSR has consulted with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NY SHPO) in accordance with the NHPA, and NY SHPO has determined the project to have No Adverse Effect to Historic Resources (NY SHPO Project Review No.: 19PR04299). At this time, GOSR is seeking comments from the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Band of the Mohicans on the enclosed documents and invites you to provide any views about the project and its potential to affect properties of religious and cultural significance to the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Band of the Mohicans. If the Area of Potential Effect encompasses historic properties of religious or cultural significance to your Tribe, please respond within 30 days or sooner.

Thank you,

Stacey A. Barron, AICP
Principal Planner



stacey.barron@wsp.com

+1 212 462 8518 (direct) +1 347 225 4241 (mobile)

WSP USA | 96 Morton Street | 8th Floor | New York NY 10014



**Governor's Office of
Storm Recovery**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

March 2, 2020

Deborah Dotson, President
Delaware Nation
PO Box 825
Anadarko, OK 73005

Re: Section 106 Discussion
Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation Project, City of Long Beach,
Nassau County, NY

Dear Ms. Dotson:

Pursuant to the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2) and the Housing and Community Development Act (42 U.S.C. § 5301 et seq.), the Governor's Office of Storm Recovery ("GOSR") is acting under the auspices of New York State Homes and Community Renewal's Housing Trust Fund Corporation as a recipient of Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery ("CDBG-DR") funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD"). GOSR is the entity responsible for compliance with the HUD environmental review procedures set forth in 24 CFR Part 58. GOSR is acting on behalf of HUD in providing the enclosed project information and inviting this discussion with your Nation to respond with any concerns or comments.

GOSR processes environmental reviews for projects funded with HUD CDBG-DR on a case-by-case basis. This project described herein was reviewed in conjunction with WSP USA, Inc. (WSP) and Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis). Chrysalis conducted a Phase IA Historic Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment on behalf of GOSR which was submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office for review. In accordance with Section 101(d)(6)(B) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470a), and its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800, this letter serves as notification of the proposed action.

Area of Potential Effect: The project APE includes the footprint of the Long Beach WPCP on the north shore of Long Beach, NY, located on Long Beach Barrier Island, Nassau County, NY. It extends north over 2.65 miles to the Bay Park STP in the Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, NY. The APE includes three marshy islands between two developed lots: South Black Banks Hassock, North Black Banks Hassock, and Pearsalls Hassock.

Proposed Project Description: Nassau County, in partnership with the City of Long Beach, proposes to improve the ecosystems within Nassau County's Western Bays by eliminating the current discharge from the antiquated WPCP and connecting the sewer system serving Long Beach to Nassau County's newly rebuilt Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) in East Rockaway, for enhanced treatment. The Project is part of a transformative environmental and water quality endeavor known as the Western Bays

Resiliency Initiative. The overarching objectives of both the initiative and the Project include improving water quality, enhancing the natural resiliency functions of marshlands, and improving the quality of life within the residential communities surrounding the Western Bays. When combined with an existing project, the Bay Park Conveyance Project, the Project would eliminate a continuous wastewater discharge to Reynolds Channel by diverting Bay Park STP's treated effluent to the Atlantic Ocean, thereby improving the water quality within the group of waterbody segments known as the Western Bays.

GOSR has consulted with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NY SHPO) in accordance with the NHPA, and NY SHPO has determined the project to have No Adverse Effect to Historic Resources (NY SHPO Project Review No.: 19PR04299). At this time, GOSR is seeking comments from the Delaware Nation on the enclosed documents and invites you to provide any views about the project and its potential to affect properties of religious and cultural significance to the Delaware Nation. If the Area of Potential Effect encompasses historic properties of religious or cultural significance to the Delaware Nation, please respond within 30 days or sooner. Please respond by email to Matt.Accardi@stormrecovery.ny.gov or in writing to the address listed below. Additionally, please indicate if there are other sources of information or other parties, Nations, Tribes, or members of the public you believe should be included in the consultation process.

Mr. Matt Accardi
Assistant General Counsel
Bureau of Environmental Review and Assessment
Governor's Office of Storm Recovery
25 Beaver Street, 5th Floor
New York, NY 10004

I am available to answer any questions that you may have regarding this action. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (212) 480-6265 or via email at Matt.Accardi@stormrecovery.ny.gov.

Sincerely,



Matt Accardi
Assistant General Counsel

Enclosures:

NY SHPO Project Review No Adverse Effect Letter (19PR04299)
Long Beach WPCP Consolidation Project Information Package

Electronic letter sent to:

Kim Penrod, Director of Cultural Resources/ Section 106
Delaware Nation
PO Box 825
Anadarko, OK 73005



**Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

February 04, 2020

Mr. Matt Accardi
Associate General Counsel
Governor's Office of Storm Recovery
25 Beaver Street, 5th Floor
New York, NY 10004

Re: GOSR
Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant Consolidation
19PR04299

Dear Mr. Accardi:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the submitted materials in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include other environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project. Such impacts must be considered as part of the environmental review of the project pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and/or the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York State Environmental Conservation Law Article 8).

We have reviewed the report entitled "Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment for the Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation, Nassau County" (20SR00065). SHPO concurs with the report recommendation that no additional archaeological work is necessary for the current design of the project. Therefore, it is the opinion of SHPO that no historic properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, will be affected by this undertaking.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please refer to the SHPO Project Review (PR) number noted above. If you have any questions, I can be reached at 518-268-2186.

Sincerely,

Tim Lloyd, Ph.D., RPA
Scientist - Archaeology
timothy.lloyd@parks.ny.gov

via e-mail only

cc: A. Loorya and C. Ricciardi
J. Carey and S. Barron
N. Chan and R. Gilmour

Division for Historic Preservation

P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189 • (518) 237-8643 • parks.ny.gov

Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant Consolidation Project Information Document

REBUILD BY DESIGN

In June 2013, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) initiated RBD, a competition to respond to Superstorm Sandy's devastation in the northeast region of the United States and promote a design-led approach to pro-active planning for long-term resilience and climate change adaptation. The winning proposals would be implemented using Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding as well as other public and private-sector funding sources. In June 2014, following a year-long research and design process during which the design teams met and collaborated with regional experts, government entities, elected officials, issue-based organizations, local community groups, and individuals, HUD announced that the Nassau County LWTB was one of the selected projects. As a result, New York State has been allocated \$125 million of CDBG-DR program funds to implement the LWTB Project.

The goals of New York State's RBD implementation plan are to make communities more physically, economically, and socially resilient in the face of intense storm events. RBD is focused on promoting projects that strengthen resiliency throughout all aspects of the community, including ecological, economic, and social elements. The built environment helps maintain the natural ecosystem, which reduces vulnerability to disaster impacts and provides collateral benefits to the economy, public health, overall well-being, and quality of life in the community. RBD resiliency projects strive to implement innovative, flexible, and scalable interventions that could be replicated in other parts of the state, nation, and globally. Diversity, redundancy, networked connectivity, modularity, and adaptability are important features of resiliency projects promoted by RBD.

LIVING WITH THE BAY PROJECT AND THE RESILIENCY STRATEGY

The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy provides a comprehensive suite of potential projects intended to provide long-term resilience and climate change adaptation for Nassau County communities in the Mill River Watershed. The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy developed a program of specific projects and potential project locations, consistent with the RBD principles outlined above, to address flooding caused by storm surge and rainfall (flood defense), improve coastal habitat and water quality (ecological restoration), ease public access to the waterfront (access and urban quality), and educate the public on stormwater and environmental management (social resiliency). The LWTB project area comprises approximately 10,000 acres of the Mill River Watershed throughout seven municipalities and jurisdictions: Nassau County, the Town of Hempstead, the Village of East Rockaway, the Village of Hempstead, the Village of Lynbrook, the Village of Malverne, and the Village of Rockville Centre. The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy identifies, analyzes, and prioritizes potential resiliency interventions that will best serve the community. The Resiliency Strategy is available at <https://stormrecovery.ny.gov/content/living-bay-resiliency-strategy>.

The outcome of the LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy is a program of thematically consistent and prioritized projects.

The Resiliency Strategy documented that flooding problems within the LWTB project area are caused by inadequate drainage collection and conveyance capacity, high tailwater conditions (the level of water downstream of hydraulic structures, i.e., dams, culverts, and outfalls) deeming the existing stormwater

systems inadequate for critical storms, and undersized flood control structures prone to overtopping during storm surge events. Other documented problems within the LWTB project area include degradation and loss of habitat and flora and fauna, shoreline degradation, and compromised water quality. The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy considered and incorporated sea level rise projections throughout the development of resiliency interventions.

The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy identifies and prioritizes projects and project types with program-specific timeframes and costs for planning, design, permitting, procurement, construction, and project closeout.

Since completion of the Resiliency Strategy, GOSR and the local communities have proposed to proceed with the following projects:

- **Hempstead Lake State Park:** The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) manages the 521-acre park located in the northern portion of the LWTB project area. This project would repair dams to improve existing water management infrastructure in the Park; restore and construct wetlands and install floatables catchers and sediment basins to improve water quality; and provide new educational and recreational amenities through trails and an environmental education and resiliency center.
- **Smith Pond:** South of Hempstead Lake State Park, Smith Pond is a 22-acre freshwater pond located in the center of the LWTB project area, north of Sunrise Highway in the Village of Rockville Centre. The proposed improvements at Smith Pond would consist of resiliency interventions, such as habitat restoration, stormwater storage, and improved public access.
- **Lister Park:** South of Smith Pond, just north of East Rockaway High School, the Lister Park project would entail improvements to Lister Park, Bligh Field, and Tighe Field, as well as installation of living shoreline and bank stabilization along the Mill River to increase stormwater quality and retention, prevent bank erosion, provide recreational and pedestrian connectivity.
- **East Rockaway High School:** East Rockaway High School is situated along the west bank of the Mill River between Centre Avenue and Pearl Street. Design options under consideration would reduce the school's vulnerability to flooding by installing green infrastructure and backflow preventers and stabilizing an eroding shoreline.
- **East and West Boulevards Stormwater Retrofits:** This project would reduce stormwater and tidal inundation impacts through installation of porous, replacement of catchment basins, installation of backflow preventers, and installation of bioswales.
- **Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation Project:** This project would entail the construction of a new force main connection from the existing Long Beach WPCP to the Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), conversion of the existing Long Beach WPCP influent pump building into a new flow diversion pump station, and hardening of the new flow diversion pump station to protect it from storm surge and sea level rise. This project was not specifically included in the Resiliency Strategy, but its implementation would contribute to the restoration of the coastal marshes in Hewlett Bay, as identified in the Resiliency Strategy.
- **Mill River Greenway:** The LWTB Project proposes to develop a continuous greenway from Hempstead Lake State Park and Tanglewood Preserve south to Bay Park and Hewlett Bay. The multiuse path would vary in width and, where practical, typically include 10-foot-wide permeable pavement with water storage and infiltration.

The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy are configured such that projects could advance independently, subject to availability of funding.

The Long Beach WPCP Consolidation Project (proposed project), which is a component of the larger LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy, would be functionally independent of the remaining potential projects discussed above and would have both independent utility and a distinct schedule for implementation.

Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant Project Description

The Nassau County Department of Public Works (the County), pursuant to the Intermunicipal Agreement (IMA) with the City of Long Beach (the City), has proposed to design and construct a new sewage pipeline (force main) from the Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) to the Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) (the proposed project). The proposed project is an essential part of a series of projects to meet the goal of restoring and enriching the Western Bays as a recreational, economic, social, and environmental resource to Long Island and the State of New York. The project location is shown in **Figures 1 and 2**.

The purpose of the proposed project is to improve the ecosystems within the Western Bays by eliminating the current discharge from the antiquated WPCP and connecting the sewer system serving Long Beach to the County's newly rebuilt Bay Park STP in East Rockaway, for enhanced treatment. The proposed project is part of a transformative environmental and water quality endeavor known as the Western Bays Resiliency Initiative. The overarching objectives of both the initiative and the proposed project include improving water quality, enhancing the natural resiliency functions of marshlands, and improving the quality of life within the residential communities surrounding the Western Bays. When combined with an ongoing project, the Bay Park Conveyance Project, the proposed project would eliminate a continuous wastewater discharge to Reynolds Channel by diverting Bay Park STP's treated effluent to the Atlantic Ocean, thereby improving the water quality within the group of waterbody segments known as the Western Bays.

The proposed project includes the following components: (1) the conversion of the Long Beach WPCP's headworks and influent pump to a resilient, diversion pump station; (2) the installation of a 24-inch force main from the diversion pump station to the Bay Park STP; and, (3) connection from the force main to the Bay Park STP's 64-inch influent header. Force main installation would require a combination of construction techniques, including traditional cut-and-cover methods that entail trenching (on the landside), as well as a trenchless method that utilizes horizontal direction drilling (HDD). The alignment would be primarily located within the County's existing easement¹ for the existing Bay Park STP discharge outfall, which would remain in place.

Figure 3 illustrates the proposed alignment and force main route, along with the temporary limits of disturbance (LOD) that have been identified for the construction phase. Note that the temporary LOD are preliminary conservative estimates and subject to change as design progresses.

¹ The County's existing easement is from the Town of Hempstead, the owner of the Hassocks and adjacent underwater lands



Figure 1: Regional Location

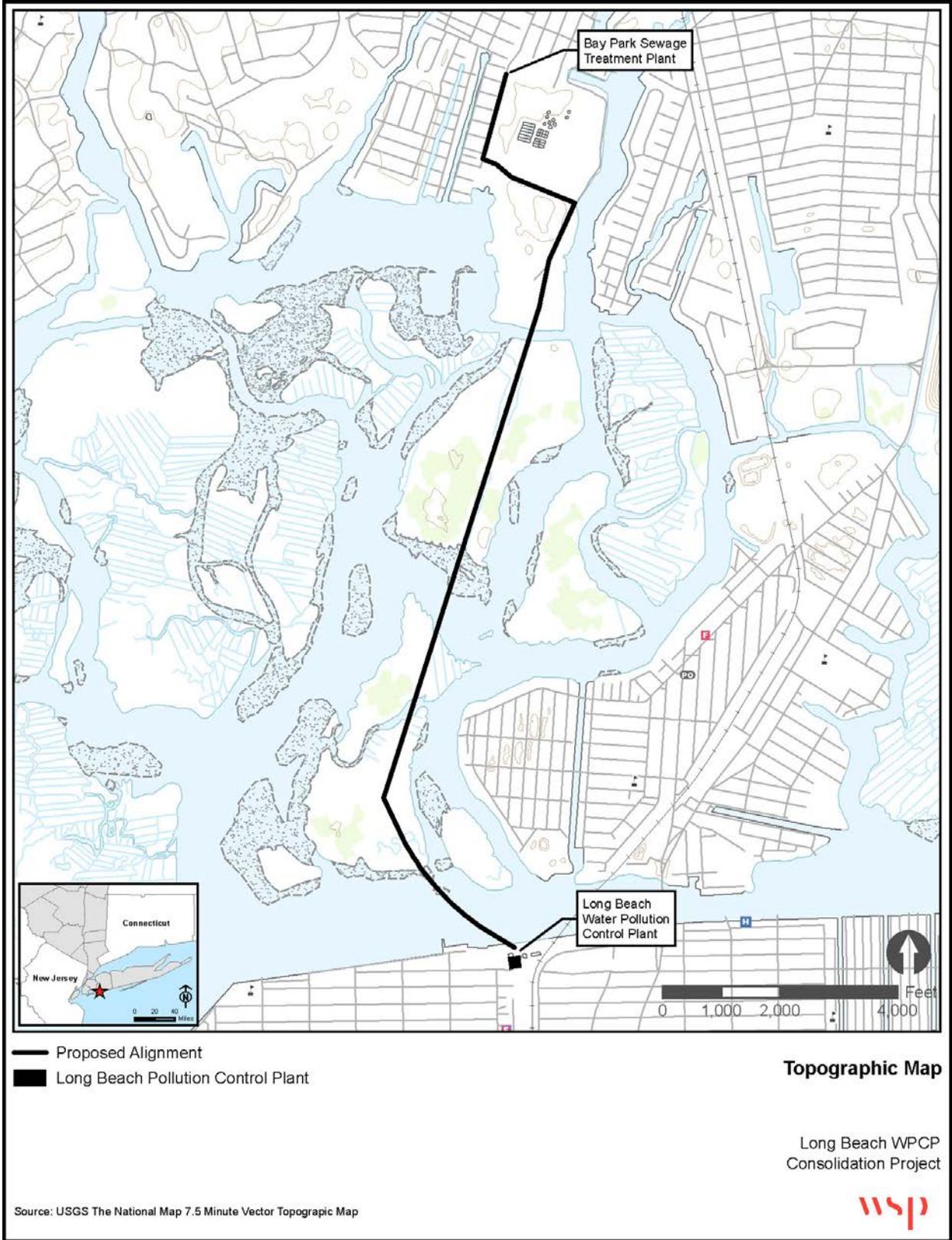


Figure 2: Topographic Map

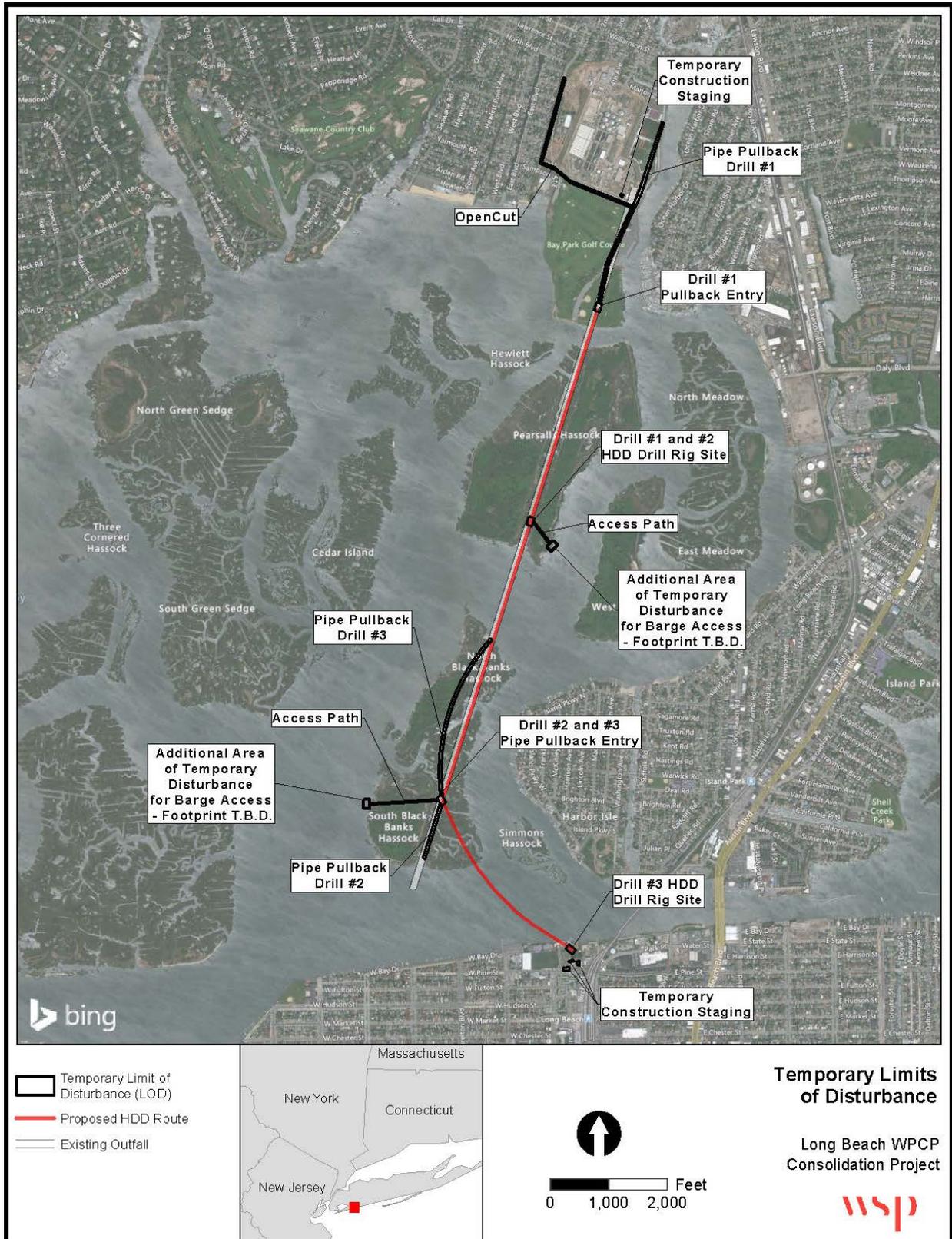


Figure 3: Temporary Limits of Disturbance

The decommissioning and demolition of the existing Long Beach WPCP facility and the repurposing/ redevelopment of the WPCP property are not part of the project but would be part of future project(s) to be completed by others. Therefore, the future reuse of the property has been evaluated as part of the cumulative impact assessment.

Construction of the proposed project is expected to require numerous permits and approvals, including those required under Article 15 Protection of Waters (New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)); Article 25 of the Tidal Wetland Act (NYSDEC); Section 10 of the River and Harbors Act (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)); and Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act (NYSDEC/USACE). Construction of the proposed project is last approximately three years and is expected to commence in December 2020 and end in August 2023.

The proposed project would leverage existing infrastructure and would help to improve both water quality and the natural resiliency function of the Western Bays. Conveying wastewater from Long Beach to the Bay Park STP would improve the quality of treated effluent discharged into Reynolds Channel, reducing the concentrations of pollutants, particularly ammonia and nitrogen, in the water. Due to recent and ongoing improvements, including nitrogen-reducing and deammonification projects, the Bay Park STP is equipped with sustainable, state-of-art wastewater treatment technologies. According to a desktop assessment, the nitrogen-reducing and deammonification projects are expected to reduce influent nitrogen by 85 percent at the Bay Park STP. In addition, extensive hardening measures were undertaken to ensure that this critical facility is protected from a 500-year flood event. Comparatively, without the proposed project, the Long Beach WPCP will be provided with flood protection from a 100-year storm event following completion of the Long Beach Critical Infrastructure Flood Protection project in late 2021, which involves construction of a new steel bulkhead and is expected to be completed by fall 2021. As such, the Bay Park STP is more resilient, and better suited to address water quality due to its superior treatment processes.

Beyond the water quality benefits of the diversion of 4.63 million gallon per day (mgd) of wastewater from Long Beach to the Bay Park STP, further substantial water quality and resiliency benefits are expected due to the cumulative effects of the proposed project and the Bay Park Conveyance Project. As part of the Western Bays Resiliency Initiative, the Bay Park Conveyance project would divert Bay Park STP's treated effluent from the current discharge point in Reynolds Channel to the existing ocean outfall at the Cedar Creek Water Pollution Control Plant (CC WPCP). As a result of the proposed project and the related Bay Park Conveyance project, water quality of the Western Bays is expected to substantially improve. Construction of the Bay Park Conveyance project, which is currently funded and under design, is expected to begin in 2021 and end in 2025. Studies indicate that the Bay Park Conveyance project would prevent the discharge of up to 19 billion gallons of treated effluent into the Western Bays, substantially reducing harmful nitrogen pollution which in turn, would help rejuvenate vital marshlands that protect coastal communities from storm-induced waves.

From: [Barron, Stacey](#)
To: kpenrod@delawarenation.com
Cc: [Accardi, Matt \(STORMRECOVERY\)](#)
Bcc: [Carey, Jonathan](#)
Subject: Section 106 Discussion, Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation Project, City of Long Beach, Nassau County NY
Date: Monday, March 2, 2020 4:58:00 PM
Attachments: [THPO Letter Long Beach 3-2-20 Delaware Nation.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)

Dear Ms. Penrod:

On behalf of the Governor's Office of Storm Recovery, please see the attached Section 106 consultation letter for the proposed Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation Project, which has been sent to Ms. Deborah Dotson at the Delaware Nation.

As indicated in the letter, GOSR has consulted with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NY SHPO) in accordance with the NHPA, and NY SHPO has determined the project to have No Adverse Effect to Historic Resources (NY SHPO Project Review No.: 19PR04299). At this time, GOSR is seeking comments from the Delaware Nation on the enclosed documents and invites you to provide any views about the project and its potential to affect properties of religious and cultural significance to the Delaware Nation. If the Area of Potential Effect encompasses historic properties of religious or cultural significance to your Tribe, please respond within 30 days or sooner.

Thank you,

Stacey A. Barron, AICP
Principal Planner



stacey.barron@wsp.com

+1 212 462 8518 (direct) +1 347 225 4241 (mobile)

WSP USA | 96 Morton Street | 8th Floor | New York NY 10014



**Governor's Office of
Storm Recovery**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

March 2, 2020

Chet Brooks
Delaware Tribe of Indians
Delaware Tribal Headquarters
5100 Tuxedo Blvd
Bartlesville, OK 74006

Re: Section 106 Discussion
Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation Project, City of Long Beach,
Nassau County, NY

Dear Mr. Brooks:

Pursuant to the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2) and the Housing and Community Development Act (42 U.S.C. § 5301 et seq.), the Governor's Office of Storm Recovery ("GOSR") is acting under the auspices of New York State Homes and Community Renewal's Housing Trust Fund Corporation as a recipient of Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery ("CDBG-DR") funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD"). GOSR is the entity responsible for compliance with the HUD environmental review procedures set forth in 24 CFR Part 58. GOSR is acting on behalf of HUD in providing the enclosed project information and inviting this discussion with your Nation to respond with any concerns or comments.

GOSR processes environmental reviews for projects funded with HUD CDBG-DR on a case-by-case basis. This project described herein was reviewed in conjunction with WSP USA, Inc. (WSP) and Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis). Chrysalis conducted a Phase IA Historic Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment on behalf of GOSR which was submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office for review. In accordance with Section 101(d)(6)(B) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470a), and its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800, this letter serves as notification of the proposed action.

Area of Potential Effect: The project APE includes the footprint of the Long Beach WPCP on the north shore of Long Beach, NY, located on Long Beach Barrier Island, Nassau County, NY. It extends north over 2.65 miles to the Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) in the Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, NY. The APE includes three marshy islands between two developed lots: South Black Banks Hassock, North Black Banks Hassock, and Pearsalls Hassock.

Proposed Project Description: Nassau County, in partnership with the City of Long Beach, proposes to improve the ecosystems within Nassau County's Western Bays by eliminating the current discharge from the antiquated WPCP and connecting the sewer system serving Long Beach to Nassau County's newly rebuilt

Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant STP in East Rockaway, for enhanced treatment. The Project is part of a transformative environmental and water quality endeavor known as the Western Bays Resiliency Initiative. The overarching objectives of both the initiative and the Project include improving water quality, enhancing the natural resiliency functions of marshlands, and improving the quality of life within the residential communities surrounding the Western Bays. When combined with an existing project, the Bay Park Conveyance Project, the Project would eliminate a continuous wastewater discharge to Reynolds Channel by diverting Bay Park STP's treated effluent to the Atlantic Ocean, thereby improving the water quality within the group of waterbody segments known as the Western Bays.

GOSR has consulted with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NY SHPO) in accordance with the NHPA, and NY SHPO has determined the project to have No Adverse Effect to Historic Resources (NY SHPO Project Review No.: 19PR04299). At this time, GOSR is seeking comments from the Delaware Tribe of Indians on the enclosed documents and invites you to provide any views about the project and its potential to affect properties of religious and cultural significance to the Delaware Tribe of Indians. If the Area of Potential Effect encompasses historic properties of religious or cultural significance to your Tribe, please respond within 30 days or sooner. Please respond by email to Matt.Accardi@stormrecovery.ny.gov or in writing to the address listed below. Additionally, please indicate if there are other sources of information or other parties, Nations, Tribes, or members of the public you believe should be included in the consultation process.

Mr. Matt Accardi
Assistant General Counsel
Bureau of Environmental Review and Assessment
Governor's Office of Storm Recovery
25 Beaver Street, 5th Floor
New York, NY 10004

I am available to answer any questions that you may have regarding this action. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (212) 480-6265 or via email at Matt.Accardi@stormrecovery.ny.gov.

Sincerely,



Matt Accardi
Assistant General Counsel

Enclosures:

NY SHPO Project Review No Adverse Effect Letter (19PR04299)
Long Beach WPCP Consolidation Project Information Package

Electronic letter sent to:

Susan Bachor, Historic Preservation Representative
Delaware Tribe of Indians
PO Box 64
Pocono Lake, PA 18347



**Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

February 04, 2020

Mr. Matt Accardi
Associate General Counsel
Governor's Office of Storm Recovery
25 Beaver Street, 5th Floor
New York, NY 10004

Re: GOSR
Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant Consolidation
19PR04299

Dear Mr. Accardi:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the submitted materials in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include other environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project. Such impacts must be considered as part of the environmental review of the project pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and/or the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York State Environmental Conservation Law Article 8).

We have reviewed the report entitled "Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment for the Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation, Nassau County" (20SR00065). SHPO concurs with the report recommendation that no additional archaeological work is necessary for the current design of the project. Therefore, it is the opinion of SHPO that no historic properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, will be affected by this undertaking.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please refer to the SHPO Project Review (PR) number noted above. If you have any questions, I can be reached at 518-268-2186.

Sincerely,

Tim Lloyd, Ph.D., RPA
Scientist - Archaeology
timothy.lloyd@parks.ny.gov

via e-mail only

cc: A. Loorya and C. Ricciardi
J. Carey and S. Barron
N. Chan and R. Gilmour

Division for Historic Preservation

P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189 • (518) 237-8643 • parks.ny.gov

Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant Consolidation Project Information Document

REBUILD BY DESIGN

In June 2013, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) initiated RBD, a competition to respond to Superstorm Sandy's devastation in the northeast region of the United States and promote a design-led approach to pro-active planning for long-term resilience and climate change adaptation. The winning proposals would be implemented using Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding as well as other public and private-sector funding sources. In June 2014, following a year-long research and design process during which the design teams met and collaborated with regional experts, government entities, elected officials, issue-based organizations, local community groups, and individuals, HUD announced that the Nassau County LWTB was one of the selected projects. As a result, New York State has been allocated \$125 million of CDBG-DR program funds to implement the LWTB Project.

The goals of New York State's RBD implementation plan are to make communities more physically, economically, and socially resilient in the face of intense storm events. RBD is focused on promoting projects that strengthen resiliency throughout all aspects of the community, including ecological, economic, and social elements. The built environment helps maintain the natural ecosystem, which reduces vulnerability to disaster impacts and provides collateral benefits to the economy, public health, overall well-being, and quality of life in the community. RBD resiliency projects strive to implement innovative, flexible, and scalable interventions that could be replicated in other parts of the state, nation, and globally. Diversity, redundancy, networked connectivity, modularity, and adaptability are important features of resiliency projects promoted by RBD.

LIVING WITH THE BAY PROJECT AND THE RESILIENCY STRATEGY

The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy provides a comprehensive suite of potential projects intended to provide long-term resilience and climate change adaptation for Nassau County communities in the Mill River Watershed. The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy developed a program of specific projects and potential project locations, consistent with the RBD principles outlined above, to address flooding caused by storm surge and rainfall (flood defense), improve coastal habitat and water quality (ecological restoration), ease public access to the waterfront (access and urban quality), and educate the public on stormwater and environmental management (social resiliency). The LWTB project area comprises approximately 10,000 acres of the Mill River Watershed throughout seven municipalities and jurisdictions: Nassau County, the Town of Hempstead, the Village of East Rockaway, the Village of Hempstead, the Village of Lynbrook, the Village of Malverne, and the Village of Rockville Centre. The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy identifies, analyzes, and prioritizes potential resiliency interventions that will best serve the community. The Resiliency Strategy is available at <https://stormrecovery.ny.gov/content/living-bay-resiliency-strategy>.

The outcome of the LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy is a program of thematically consistent and prioritized projects.

The Resiliency Strategy documented that flooding problems within the LWTB project area are caused by inadequate drainage collection and conveyance capacity, high tailwater conditions (the level of water downstream of hydraulic structures, i.e., dams, culverts, and outfalls) deeming the existing stormwater

systems inadequate for critical storms, and undersized flood control structures prone to overtopping during storm surge events. Other documented problems within the LWTB project area include degradation and loss of habitat and flora and fauna, shoreline degradation, and compromised water quality. The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy considered and incorporated sea level rise projections throughout the development of resiliency interventions.

The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy identifies and prioritizes projects and project types with program-specific timeframes and costs for planning, design, permitting, procurement, construction, and project closeout.

Since completion of the Resiliency Strategy, GOSR and the local communities have proposed to proceed with the following projects:

- **Hempstead Lake State Park:** The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) manages the 521-acre park located in the northern portion of the LWTB project area. This project would repair dams to improve existing water management infrastructure in the Park; restore and construct wetlands and install floatables catchers and sediment basins to improve water quality; and provide new educational and recreational amenities through trails and an environmental education and resiliency center.
- **Smith Pond:** South of Hempstead Lake State Park, Smith Pond is a 22-acre freshwater pond located in the center of the LWTB project area, north of Sunrise Highway in the Village of Rockville Centre. The proposed improvements at Smith Pond would consist of resiliency interventions, such as habitat restoration, stormwater storage, and improved public access.
- **Lister Park:** South of Smith Pond, just north of East Rockaway High School, the Lister Park project would entail improvements to Lister Park, Bligh Field, and Tighe Field, as well as installation of living shoreline and bank stabilization along the Mill River to increase stormwater quality and retention, prevent bank erosion, provide recreational and pedestrian connectivity.
- **East Rockaway High School:** East Rockaway High School is situated along the west bank of the Mill River between Centre Avenue and Pearl Street. Design options under consideration would reduce the school's vulnerability to flooding by installing green infrastructure and backflow preventers and stabilizing an eroding shoreline.
- **East and West Boulevards Stormwater Retrofits:** This project would reduce stormwater and tidal inundation impacts through installation of porous, replacement of catchment basins, installation of backflow preventers, and installation of bioswales.
- **Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation Project:** This project would entail the construction of a new force main connection from the existing Long Beach WPCP to the Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), conversion of the existing Long Beach WPCP influent pump building into a new flow diversion pump station, and hardening of the new flow diversion pump station to protect it from storm surge and sea level rise. This project was not specifically included in the Resiliency Strategy, but its implementation would contribute to the restoration of the coastal marshes in Hewlett Bay, as identified in the Resiliency Strategy.
- **Mill River Greenway:** The LWTB Project proposes to develop a continuous greenway from Hempstead Lake State Park and Tanglewood Preserve south to Bay Park and Hewlett Bay. The multiuse path would vary in width and, where practical, typically include 10-foot-wide permeable pavement with water storage and infiltration.

The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy are configured such that projects could advance independently, subject to availability of funding.

The Long Beach WPCP Consolidation Project (proposed project), which is a component of the larger LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy, would be functionally independent of the remaining potential projects discussed above and would have both independent utility and a distinct schedule for implementation.

Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant Project Description

The Nassau County Department of Public Works (the County), pursuant to the Intermunicipal Agreement (IMA) with the City of Long Beach (the City), has proposed to design and construct a new sewage pipeline (force main) from the Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) to the Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) (the proposed project). The proposed project is an essential part of a series of projects to meet the goal of restoring and enriching the Western Bays as a recreational, economic, social, and environmental resource to Long Island and the State of New York. The project location is shown in **Figures 1 and 2**.

The purpose of the proposed project is to improve the ecosystems within the Western Bays by eliminating the current discharge from the antiquated WPCP and connecting the sewer system serving Long Beach to the County's newly rebuilt Bay Park STP in East Rockaway, for enhanced treatment. The proposed project is part of a transformative environmental and water quality endeavor known as the Western Bays Resiliency Initiative. The overarching objectives of both the initiative and the proposed project include improving water quality, enhancing the natural resiliency functions of marshlands, and improving the quality of life within the residential communities surrounding the Western Bays. When combined with an ongoing project, the Bay Park Conveyance Project, the proposed project would eliminate a continuous wastewater discharge to Reynolds Channel by diverting Bay Park STP's treated effluent to the Atlantic Ocean, thereby improving the water quality within the group of waterbody segments known as the Western Bays.

The proposed project includes the following components: (1) the conversion of the Long Beach WPCP's headworks and influent pump to a resilient, diversion pump station; (2) the installation of a 24-inch force main from the diversion pump station to the Bay Park STP; and, (3) connection from the force main to the Bay Park STP's 64-inch influent header. Force main installation would require a combination of construction techniques, including traditional cut-and-cover methods that entail trenching (on the landside), as well as a trenchless method that utilizes horizontal direction drilling (HDD). The alignment would be primarily located within the County's existing easement¹ for the existing Bay Park STP discharge outfall, which would remain in place.

Figure 3 illustrates the proposed alignment and force main route, along with the temporary limits of disturbance (LOD) that have been identified for the construction phase. Note that the temporary LOD are preliminary conservative estimates and subject to change as design progresses.

¹ The County's existing easement is from the Town of Hempstead, the owner of the Hassocks and adjacent underwater lands

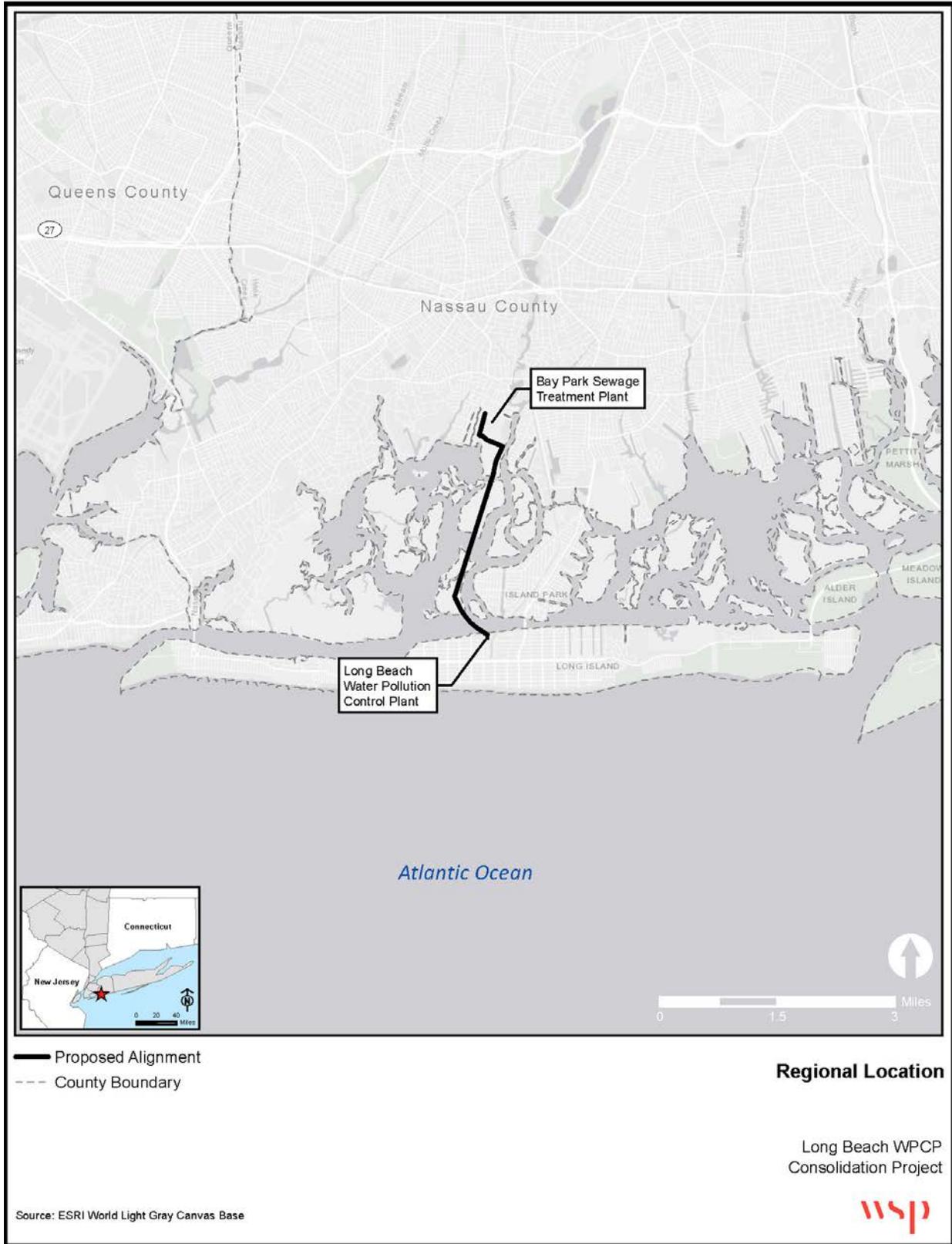


Figure 1: Regional Location

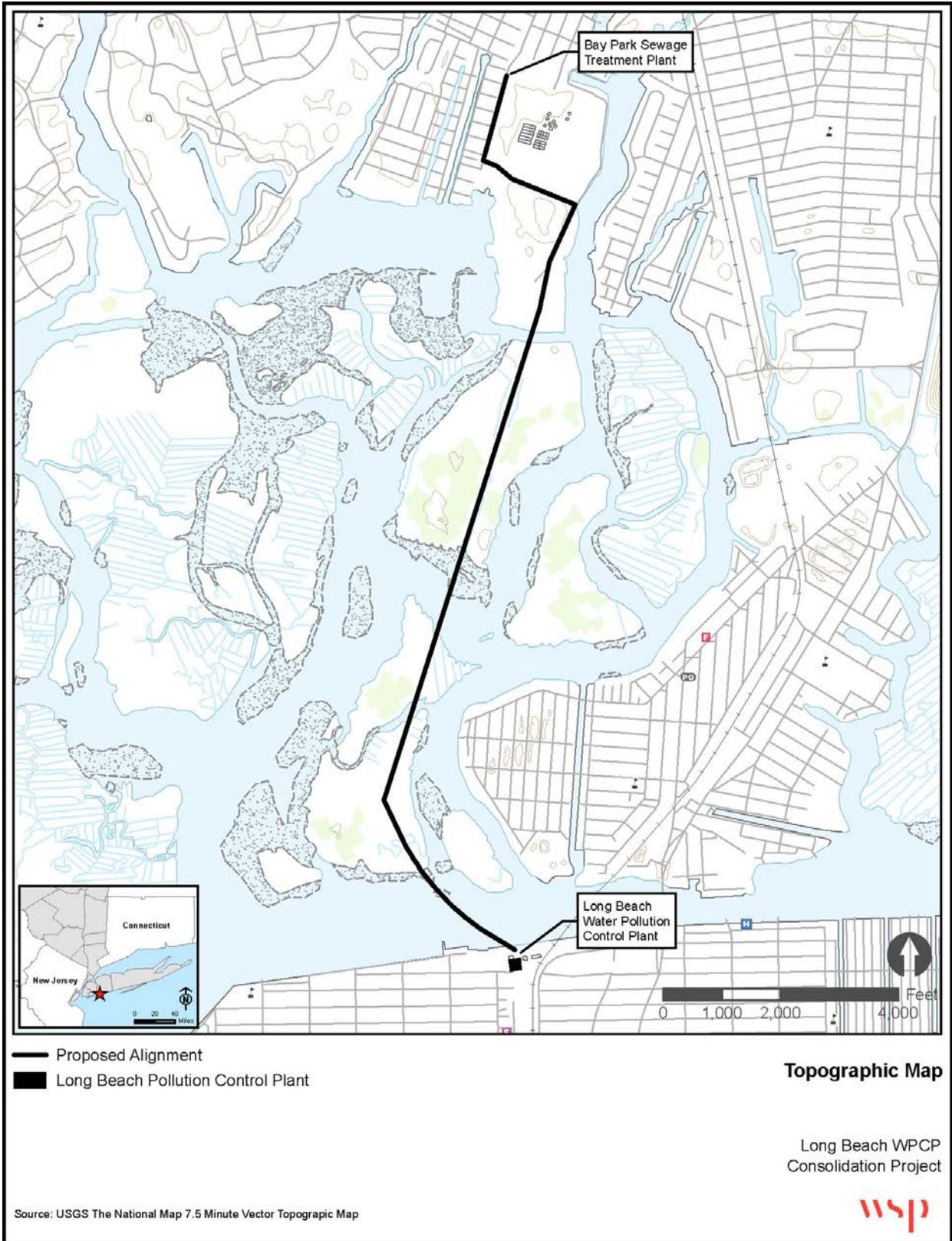


Figure 2: Topographic Map

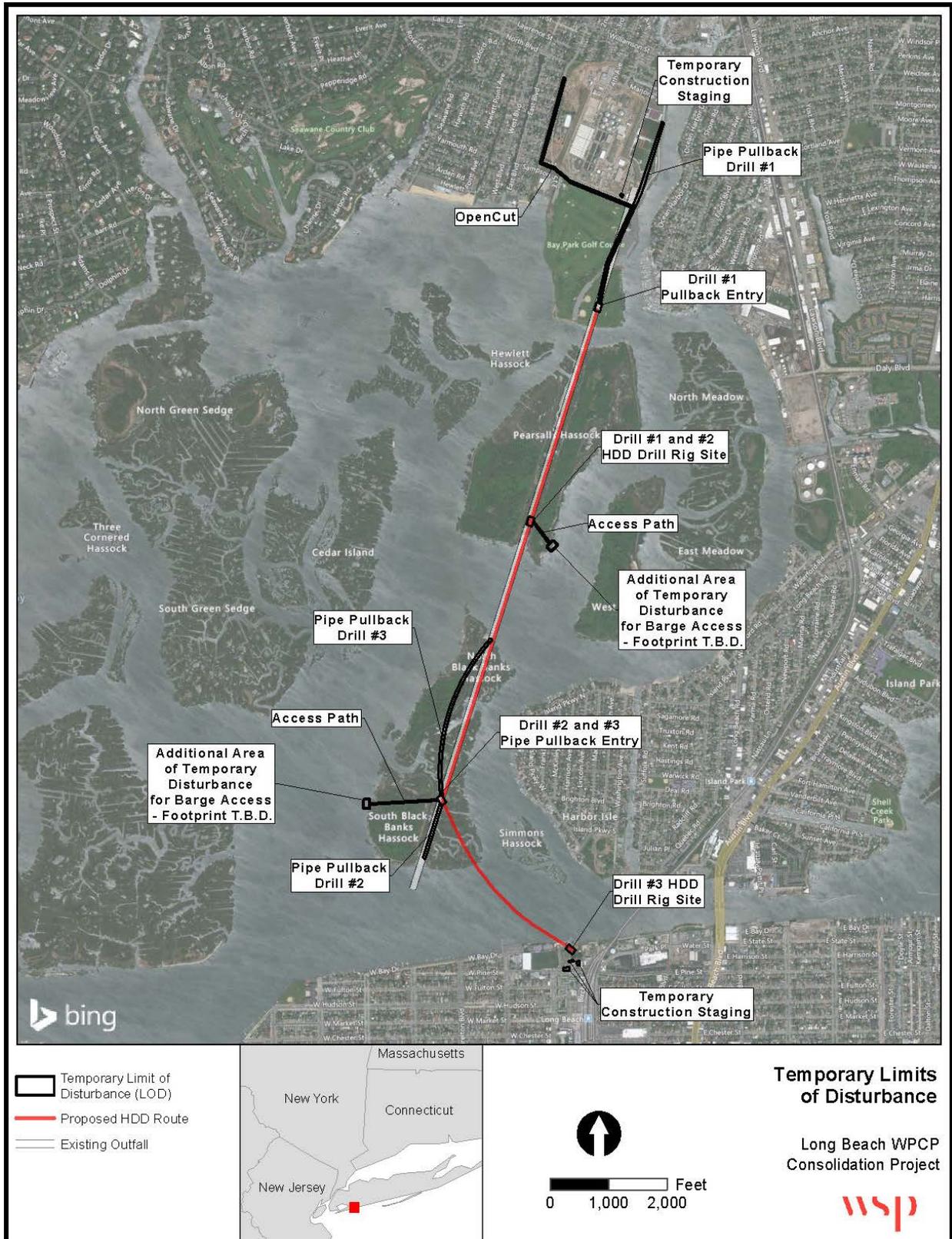


Figure 3: Temporary Limits of Disturbance

The decommissioning and demolition of the existing Long Beach WPCP facility and the repurposing/ redevelopment of the WPCP property are not part of the project but would be part of future project(s) to be completed by others. Therefore, the future reuse of the property has been evaluated as part of the cumulative impact assessment.

Construction of the proposed project is expected to require numerous permits and approvals, including those required under Article 15 Protection of Waters (New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)); Article 25 of the Tidal Wetland Act (NYSDEC); Section 10 of the River and Harbors Act (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)); and Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act (NYSDEC/USACE). Construction of the proposed project is last approximately three years and is expected to commence in December 2020 and end in August 2023.

The proposed project would leverage existing infrastructure and would help to improve both water quality and the natural resiliency function of the Western Bays. Conveying wastewater from Long Beach to the Bay Park STP would improve the quality of treated effluent discharged into Reynolds Channel, reducing the concentrations of pollutants, particularly ammonia and nitrogen, in the water. Due to recent and ongoing improvements, including nitrogen-reducing and deammonification projects, the Bay Park STP is equipped with sustainable, state-of-art wastewater treatment technologies. According to a desktop assessment, the nitrogen-reducing and deammonification projects are expected to reduce influent nitrogen by 85 percent at the Bay Park STP. In addition, extensive hardening measures were undertaken to ensure that this critical facility is protected from a 500-year flood event. Comparatively, without the proposed project, the Long Beach WPCP will be provided with flood protection from a 100-year storm event following completion of the Long Beach Critical Infrastructure Flood Protection project in late 2021, which involves construction of a new steel bulkhead and is expected to be completed by fall 2021. As such, the Bay Park STP is more resilient, and better suited to address water quality due to its superior treatment processes.

Beyond the water quality benefits of the diversion of 4.63 million gallon per day (mgd) of wastewater from Long Beach to the Bay Park STP, further substantial water quality and resiliency benefits are expected due to the cumulative effects of the proposed project and the Bay Park Conveyance Project. As part of the Western Bays Resiliency Initiative, the Bay Park Conveyance project would divert Bay Park STP's treated effluent from the current discharge point in Reynolds Channel to the existing ocean outfall at the Cedar Creek Water Pollution Control Plant (CC WPCP). As a result of the proposed project and the related Bay Park Conveyance project, water quality of the Western Bays is expected to substantially improve. Construction of the Bay Park Conveyance project, which is currently funded and under design, is expected to begin in 2021 and end in 2025. Studies indicate that the Bay Park Conveyance project would prevent the discharge of up to 19 billion gallons of treated effluent into the Western Bays, substantially reducing harmful nitrogen pollution which in turn, would help rejuvenate vital marshlands that protect coastal communities from storm-induced waves.

From: [Barron, Stacey](#)
To: ["sbachor@delawaretribe.org"](mailto:sbachor@delawaretribe.org)
Cc: ["Accardi, Matt \(STORMRECOVERY\)"](#)
Bcc: [Carey, Jonathan](#)
Subject: Section 106 Discussion, Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation Project, City of Long Beach, Nassau County NY
Date: Monday, March 2, 2020 5:00:00 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[THPO Letter Long Beach 3-2-20 Delaware Tribe.pdf](#)

Dear Ms. Bachor:

On behalf of the Governor's Office of Storm Recovery, please see the attached Section 106 consultation letter for the proposed Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation Project, which has been sent to Mr. Chet Brooks at the Delaware Tribal Headquarters.

As indicated in the letter, GOSR has consulted with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NY SHPO) in accordance with the NHPA, and NY SHPO has determined the project to have No Adverse Effect to Historic Resources (NY SHPO Project Review No.: 19PR04299). At this time, GOSR is seeking comments from the Delaware Tribe of Indians on the enclosed documents and invites you to provide any views about the project and its potential to affect properties of religious and cultural significance to the Delaware Tribe of Indians. If the Area of Potential Effect encompasses historic properties of religious or cultural significance to your Tribe, please respond within 30 days or sooner.

Thank you,

Stacey A. Barron, AICP
Principal Planner



stacey.barron@wsp.com

+1 212 462 8518 (direct) +1 347 225 4241 (mobile)

WSP USA | 96 Morton Street | 8th Floor | New York NY 10014

From: [Eastern Historic Preservation](#)
To: [Barron, Stacey](#)
Cc: [Accardi, Matt \(STORMRECOVERY\)](#)
Subject: Re: Section 106 Discussion, Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation Project, City of Long Beach, Nassau County NY
Date: Tuesday, July 21, 2020 9:52:11 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Good morning, Stacey.

Thank you for informing the Delaware Tribe of this proposed project. We have no objection to the proposed work but would like to see environmental impact and archaeology report for our records. If at any time during this project cultural remains are found please contact us.

Is there also a PA in place for spills, repairs, etc.?

Susan Bachor, M.A.
Archaeologist
Delaware Tribe Historic Preservation
126 University Circle
Stroud Hall, Rm. 437
East Stroudsburg PA 18301
office - 1.570.422.2023
sbachor@delawaretribe.org
cell-1.610.761.7452

This electronic message contains information from the Delaware Tribe of Indians that may be confidential, privileged or proprietary in nature. The information is intended solely for the specific use of the individual or entity to which this is addressed. If you are not the intended recipient of this message, you are notified that any use, distribution, copying, or disclosure of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you received this message in error, please notify the sender then delete this message.

From: [Barron, Stacey](#)
To: [Eastern Historic Preservation: sbachor@delawaretribe.org](#)
Cc: [Accardi, Matt \(STORMRECOVERY\)](#)
Subject: RE: Section 106 Discussion, Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation Project, City of Long Beach, Nassau County NY
Date: Thursday, July 23, 2020 8:21:00 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)

Ms. Bachelor – I apologize that my response was incomplete! I was experiencing Outlook issues Tuesday, but that is no excuse. Let me try this again!

Thank you for your comments. You have been added to the final notice distribution list for the Environmental Assessment as an Interested Party and will be notified when the document available for public review. The design team has just submitted applications for permits and will be finalizing the contingency plans for the project as they advance the design towards 100%. I used wettransfer.com to share a pdf version of the Phase IA with you and the Delaware Tribe (sbachor@delawaretribe.org; temple@delawaretribe.org).

If you have any issues accessing the file, or if you have any other questions, please let me know. Again, I am very sorry for the incomplete response and for only realizing now, a few days later.

Thank you,

Stacey A. Barron, AICP
Principal Planner



+1 212 462 8518 (direct)
+1 347 225 4241 (mobile)



**Governor's Office of
Storm Recovery**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

March 2, 2020

Charles Smith, Chairman
Shinnecock Indian Nation Tribal Office
PO Box 5006
Southampton, NY 11969

Re: Section 106 Discussion
Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation Project, City of Long Beach,
Nassau County, NY

Dear Mr. Smith:

Pursuant to the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2) and the Housing and Community Development Act (42 U.S.C. § 5301 et seq.), the Governor's Office of Storm Recovery ("GOSR") is acting under the auspices of New York State Homes and Community Renewal's Housing Trust Fund Corporation as a recipient of Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery ("CDBG-DR") funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD"). GOSR is the entity responsible for compliance with the HUD environmental review procedures set forth in 24 CFR Part 58. GOSR is acting on behalf of HUD in providing the enclosed project information and inviting this discussion with your Nation to respond with any concerns or comments.

GOSR processes environmental reviews for projects funded with HUD CDBG-DR on a case-by-case basis. This project described herein was reviewed in conjunction with WSP USA, Inc. (WSP) and Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis). Chrysalis conducted a Phase IA Historic Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment on behalf of GOSR which was submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office for review. In accordance with Section 101(d)(6)(B) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470a), and its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800, this letter serves as notification of the proposed action.

Area of Potential Effect: The project APE includes the footprint of the Long Beach WPCP on the north shore of Long Beach, NY, located on Long Beach Barrier Island, Nassau County, NY. It extends north over 2.65 miles to the Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) in the Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, NY. The APE includes three marshy islands between two developed lots: South Black Banks Hassock, North Black Banks Hassock, and Pearsalls Hassock.

Proposed Project Description: Nassau County, in partnership with the City of Long Beach, proposes to improve the ecosystems within Nassau County's Western Bays by eliminating the current discharge from the antiquated WPCP and connecting the sewer system serving Long Beach to Nassau County's newly rebuilt Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant STP in East Rockaway, for enhanced treatment. The Project is part of a transformative environmental and water quality endeavor known as the Western Bays Resiliency Initiative.

The overarching objectives of both the initiative and the Project include improving water quality, enhancing the natural resiliency functions of marshlands, and improving the quality of life within the residential communities surrounding the Western Bays. When combined with an existing project, the Bay Park Conveyance Project, the Project would eliminate a continuous wastewater discharge to Reynolds Channel by diverting Bay Park STP's treated effluent to the Atlantic Ocean, thereby improving the water quality within the group of waterbody segments known as the Western Bays.

GOSR has consulted with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NY SHPO) in accordance with the NHPA, and NY SHPO has determined the project to have No Adverse Effect to Historic Resources (NY SHPO Project Review No.: 19PR04299). At this time, GOSR is seeking comments from the Shinnecock on the enclosed documents and invites you to provide any views about the project and its potential to affect properties of religious and cultural significance to the Shinnecock. If the Area of Potential Effect encompasses historic properties of religious or cultural significance to your Tribe, please respond within 30 days or sooner. Please respond by email to Matt.Accardi@stormrecovery.ny.gov or in writing to the address listed below. Additionally, please indicate if there are other sources of information or other parties, Nations, Tribes, or members of the public you believe should be included in the consultation process.

Mr. Matt Accardi
Assistant General Counsel
Bureau of Environmental Review and Assessment
Governor's Office of Storm Recovery
25 Beaver Street, 5th Floor
New York, NY 10004

I am available to answer any questions that you may have regarding this action. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (212) 480-6265 or via email at Matt.Accardi@stormrecovery.ny.gov.

Sincerely,



Matt Accardi
Assistant General Counsel

Enclosures:

NY SHPO Project Review No Adverse Effect Letter (19PR04299)
Long Beach WPCP Consolidation Project Information Package

Electronic letter sent to:

David Martine, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Department
Shinnecock Indian Nation Tribal Office
PO Box 5006
Southampton, NY 11968



**Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

February 04, 2020

Mr. Matt Accardi
Associate General Counsel
Governor's Office of Storm Recovery
25 Beaver Street, 5th Floor
New York, NY 10004

Re: GOSR
Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant Consolidation
19PR04299

Dear Mr. Accardi:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the submitted materials in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include other environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project. Such impacts must be considered as part of the environmental review of the project pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and/or the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York State Environmental Conservation Law Article 8).

We have reviewed the report entitled "Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment for the Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation, Nassau County" (20SR00065). SHPO concurs with the report recommendation that no additional archaeological work is necessary for the current design of the project. Therefore, it is the opinion of SHPO that no historic properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, will be affected by this undertaking.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please refer to the SHPO Project Review (PR) number noted above. If you have any questions, I can be reached at 518-268-2186.

Sincerely,

Tim Lloyd, Ph.D., RPA
Scientist - Archaeology
timothy.lloyd@parks.ny.gov

via e-mail only

cc: A. Loorya and C. Ricciardi
J. Carey and S. Barron
N. Chan and R. Gilmour

Division for Historic Preservation

P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189 • (518) 237-8643 • parks.ny.gov

Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant Consolidation Project Information Document

REBUILD BY DESIGN

In June 2013, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) initiated RBD, a competition to respond to Superstorm Sandy's devastation in the northeast region of the United States and promote a design-led approach to pro-active planning for long-term resilience and climate change adaptation. The winning proposals would be implemented using Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding as well as other public and private-sector funding sources. In June 2014, following a year-long research and design process during which the design teams met and collaborated with regional experts, government entities, elected officials, issue-based organizations, local community groups, and individuals, HUD announced that the Nassau County LWTB was one of the selected projects. As a result, New York State has been allocated \$125 million of CDBG-DR program funds to implement the LWTB Project.

The goals of New York State's RBD implementation plan are to make communities more physically, economically, and socially resilient in the face of intense storm events. RBD is focused on promoting projects that strengthen resiliency throughout all aspects of the community, including ecological, economic, and social elements. The built environment helps maintain the natural ecosystem, which reduces vulnerability to disaster impacts and provides collateral benefits to the economy, public health, overall well-being, and quality of life in the community. RBD resiliency projects strive to implement innovative, flexible, and scalable interventions that could be replicated in other parts of the state, nation, and globally. Diversity, redundancy, networked connectivity, modularity, and adaptability are important features of resiliency projects promoted by RBD.

LIVING WITH THE BAY PROJECT AND THE RESILIENCY STRATEGY

The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy provides a comprehensive suite of potential projects intended to provide long-term resilience and climate change adaptation for Nassau County communities in the Mill River Watershed. The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy developed a program of specific projects and potential project locations, consistent with the RBD principles outlined above, to address flooding caused by storm surge and rainfall (flood defense), improve coastal habitat and water quality (ecological restoration), ease public access to the waterfront (access and urban quality), and educate the public on stormwater and environmental management (social resiliency). The LWTB project area comprises approximately 10,000 acres of the Mill River Watershed throughout seven municipalities and jurisdictions: Nassau County, the Town of Hempstead, the Village of East Rockaway, the Village of Hempstead, the Village of Lynbrook, the Village of Malverne, and the Village of Rockville Centre. The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy identifies, analyzes, and prioritizes potential resiliency interventions that will best serve the community. The Resiliency Strategy is available at <https://stormrecovery.ny.gov/content/living-bay-resiliency-strategy>.

The outcome of the LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy is a program of thematically consistent and prioritized projects.

The Resiliency Strategy documented that flooding problems within the LWTB project area are caused by inadequate drainage collection and conveyance capacity, high tailwater conditions (the level of water downstream of hydraulic structures, i.e., dams, culverts, and outfalls) deeming the existing stormwater

systems inadequate for critical storms, and undersized flood control structures prone to overtopping during storm surge events. Other documented problems within the LWTB project area include degradation and loss of habitat and flora and fauna, shoreline degradation, and compromised water quality. The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy considered and incorporated sea level rise projections throughout the development of resiliency interventions.

The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy identifies and prioritizes projects and project types with program-specific timeframes and costs for planning, design, permitting, procurement, construction, and project closeout.

Since completion of the Resiliency Strategy, GOSR and the local communities have proposed to proceed with the following projects:

- **Hempstead Lake State Park:** The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) manages the 521-acre park located in the northern portion of the LWTB project area. This project would repair dams to improve existing water management infrastructure in the Park; restore and construct wetlands and install floatables catchers and sediment basins to improve water quality; and provide new educational and recreational amenities through trails and an environmental education and resiliency center.
- **Smith Pond:** South of Hempstead Lake State Park, Smith Pond is a 22-acre freshwater pond located in the center of the LWTB project area, north of Sunrise Highway in the Village of Rockville Centre. The proposed improvements at Smith Pond would consist of resiliency interventions, such as habitat restoration, stormwater storage, and improved public access.
- **Lister Park:** South of Smith Pond, just north of East Rockaway High School, the Lister Park project would entail improvements to Lister Park, Bligh Field, and Tighe Field, as well as installation of living shoreline and bank stabilization along the Mill River to increase stormwater quality and retention, prevent bank erosion, provide recreational and pedestrian connectivity.
- **East Rockaway High School:** East Rockaway High School is situated along the west bank of the Mill River between Centre Avenue and Pearl Street. Design options under consideration would reduce the school's vulnerability to flooding by installing green infrastructure and backflow preventers and stabilizing an eroding shoreline.
- **East and West Boulevards Stormwater Retrofits:** This project would reduce stormwater and tidal inundation impacts through installation of porous, replacement of catchment basins, installation of backflow preventers, and installation of bioswales.
- **Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation Project:** This project would entail the construction of a new force main connection from the existing Long Beach WPCP to the Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), conversion of the existing Long Beach WPCP influent pump building into a new flow diversion pump station, and hardening of the new flow diversion pump station to protect it from storm surge and sea level rise. This project was not specifically included in the Resiliency Strategy, but its implementation would contribute to the restoration of the coastal marshes in Hewlett Bay, as identified in the Resiliency Strategy.
- **Mill River Greenway:** The LWTB Project proposes to develop a continuous greenway from Hempstead Lake State Park and Tanglewood Preserve south to Bay Park and Hewlett Bay. The multiuse path would vary in width and, where practical, typically include 10-foot-wide permeable pavement with water storage and infiltration.

The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy are configured such that projects could advance independently, subject to availability of funding.

The Long Beach WPCP Consolidation Project (proposed project), which is a component of the larger LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy, would be functionally independent of the remaining potential projects discussed above and would have both independent utility and a distinct schedule for implementation.

Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant Project Description

The Nassau County Department of Public Works (the County), pursuant to the Intermunicipal Agreement (IMA) with the City of Long Beach (the City), has proposed to design and construct a new sewage pipeline (force main) from the Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) to the Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) (the proposed project). The proposed project is an essential part of a series of projects to meet the goal of restoring and enriching the Western Bays as a recreational, economic, social, and environmental resource to Long Island and the State of New York. The project location is shown in **Figures 1 and 2**.

The purpose of the proposed project is to improve the ecosystems within the Western Bays by eliminating the current discharge from the antiquated WPCP and connecting the sewer system serving Long Beach to the County's newly rebuilt Bay Park STP in East Rockaway, for enhanced treatment. The proposed project is part of a transformative environmental and water quality endeavor known as the Western Bays Resiliency Initiative. The overarching objectives of both the initiative and the proposed project include improving water quality, enhancing the natural resiliency functions of marshlands, and improving the quality of life within the residential communities surrounding the Western Bays. When combined with an ongoing project, the Bay Park Conveyance Project, the proposed project would eliminate a continuous wastewater discharge to Reynolds Channel by diverting Bay Park STP's treated effluent to the Atlantic Ocean, thereby improving the water quality within the group of waterbody segments known as the Western Bays.

The proposed project includes the following components: (1) the conversion of the Long Beach WPCP's headworks and influent pump to a resilient, diversion pump station; (2) the installation of a 24-inch force main from the diversion pump station to the Bay Park STP; and, (3) connection from the force main to the Bay Park STP's 64-inch influent header. Force main installation would require a combination of construction techniques, including traditional cut-and-cover methods that entail trenching (on the landside), as well as a trenchless method that utilizes horizontal direction drilling (HDD). The alignment would be primarily located within the County's existing easement¹ for the existing Bay Park STP discharge outfall, which would remain in place.

Figure 3 illustrates the proposed alignment and force main route, along with the temporary limits of disturbance (LOD) that have been identified for the construction phase. Note that the temporary LOD are preliminary conservative estimates and subject to change as design progresses.

¹ The County's existing easement is from the Town of Hempstead, the owner of the Hassocks and adjacent underwater lands

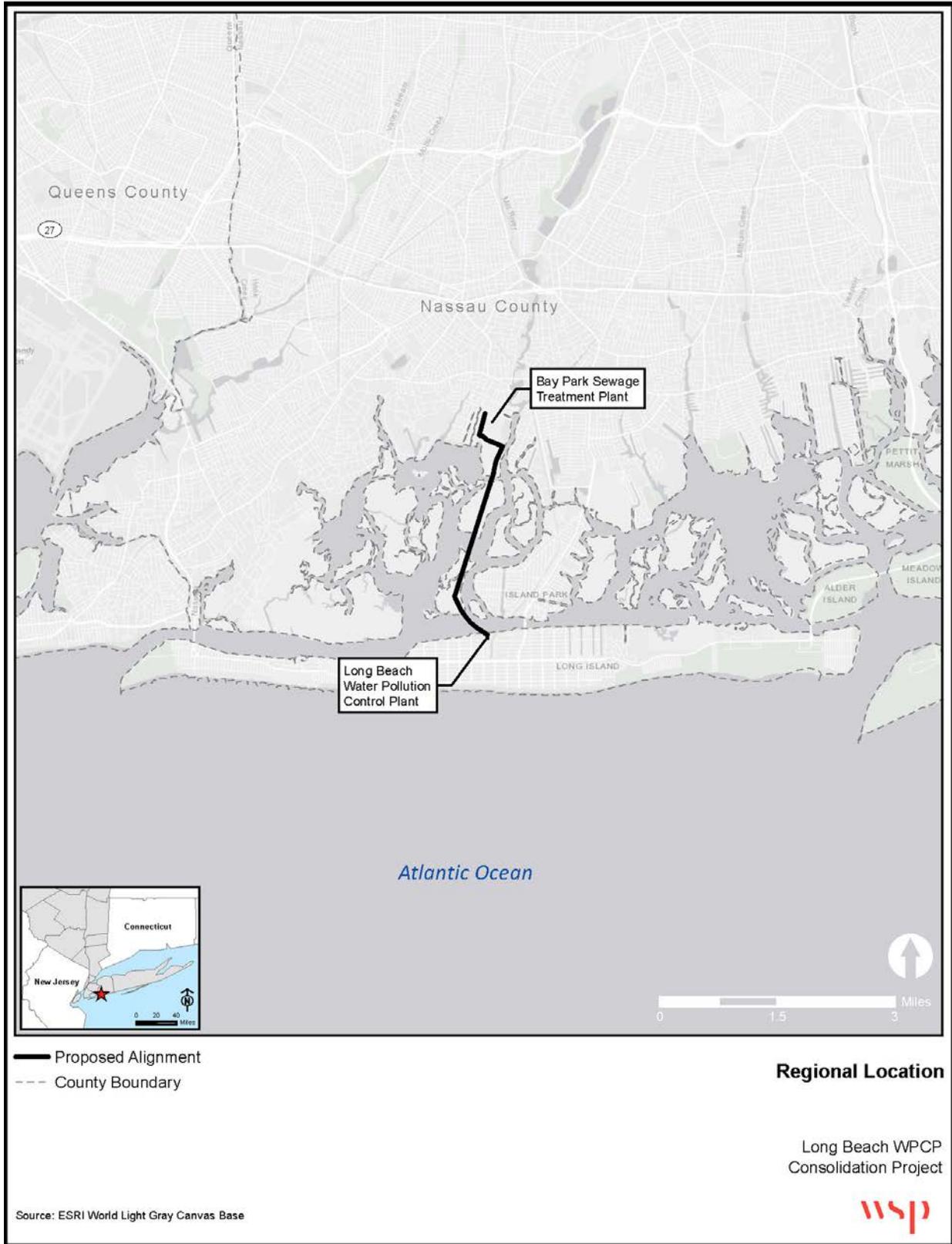


Figure 1: Regional Location

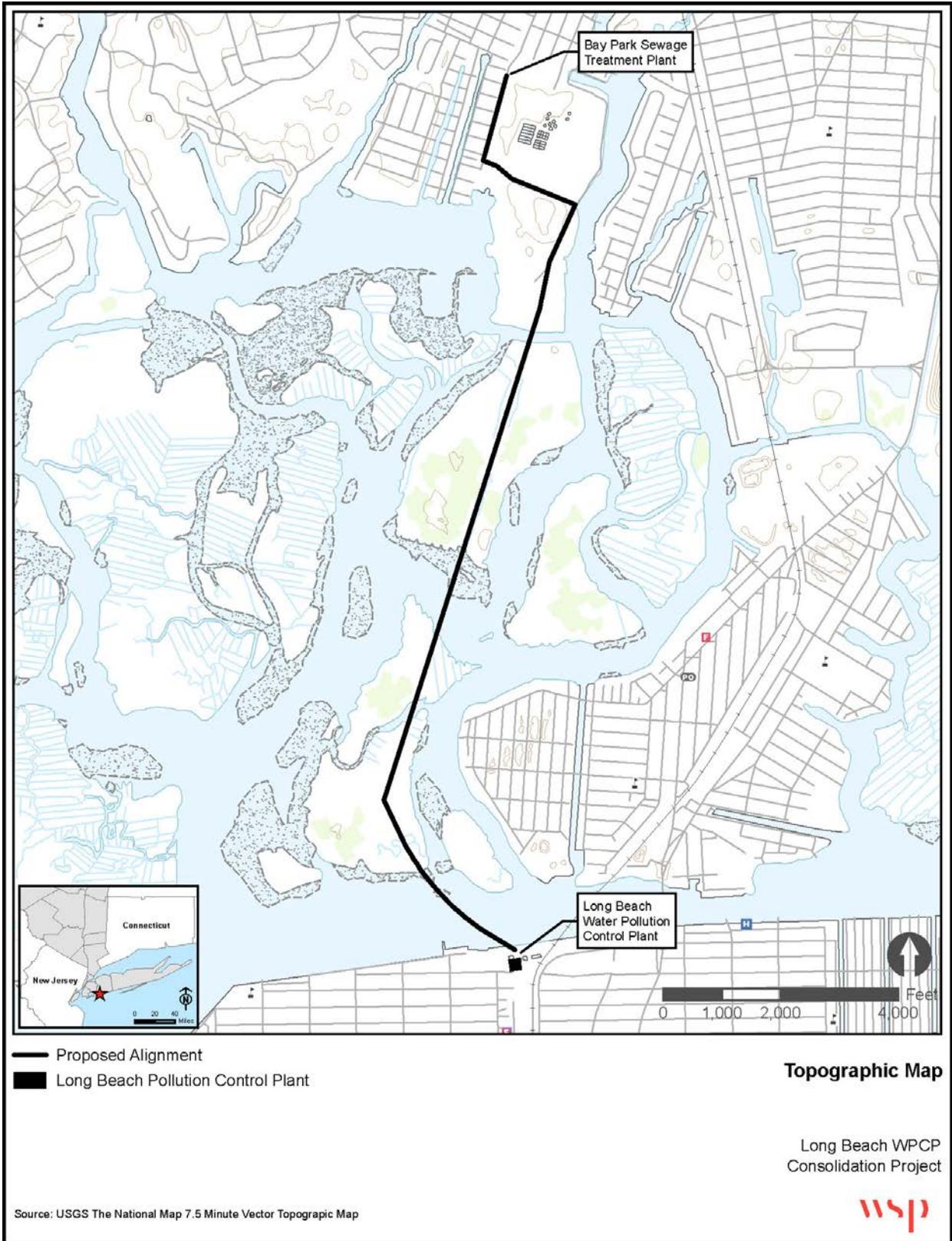


Figure 2: Topographic Map

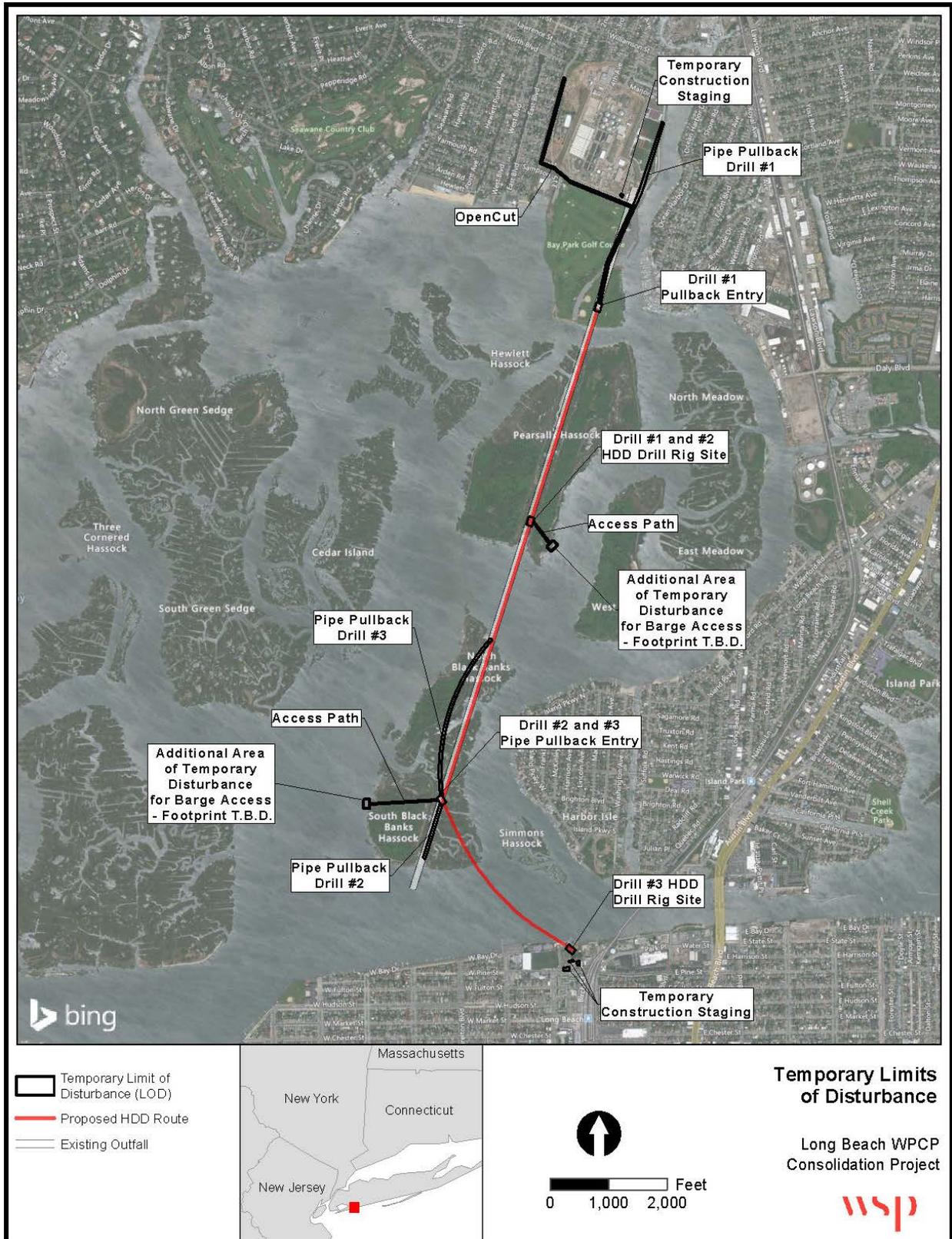


Figure 3: Temporary Limits of Disturbance

The decommissioning and demolition of the existing Long Beach WPCP facility and the repurposing/ redevelopment of the WPCP property are not part of the project but would be part of future project(s) to be completed by others. Therefore, the future reuse of the property has been evaluated as part of the cumulative impact assessment.

Construction of the proposed project is expected to require numerous permits and approvals, including those required under Article 15 Protection of Waters (New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)); Article 25 of the Tidal Wetland Act (NYSDEC); Section 10 of the River and Harbors Act (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)); and Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act (NYSDEC/USACE). Construction of the proposed project is last approximately three years and is expected to commence in December 2020 and end in August 2023.

The proposed project would leverage existing infrastructure and would help to improve both water quality and the natural resiliency function of the Western Bays. Conveying wastewater from Long Beach to the Bay Park STP would improve the quality of treated effluent discharged into Reynolds Channel, reducing the concentrations of pollutants, particularly ammonia and nitrogen, in the water. Due to recent and ongoing improvements, including nitrogen-reducing and deammonification projects, the Bay Park STP is equipped with sustainable, state-of-art wastewater treatment technologies. According to a desktop assessment, the nitrogen-reducing and deammonification projects are expected to reduce influent nitrogen by 85 percent at the Bay Park STP. In addition, extensive hardening measures were undertaken to ensure that this critical facility is protected from a 500-year flood event. Comparatively, without the proposed project, the Long Beach WPCP will be provided with flood protection from a 100-year storm event following completion of the Long Beach Critical Infrastructure Flood Protection project in late 2021, which involves construction of a new steel bulkhead and is expected to be completed by fall 2021. As such, the Bay Park STP is more resilient, and better suited to address water quality due to its superior treatment processes.

Beyond the water quality benefits of the diversion of 4.63 million gallon per day (mgd) of wastewater from Long Beach to the Bay Park STP, further substantial water quality and resiliency benefits are expected due to the cumulative effects of the proposed project and the Bay Park Conveyance Project. As part of the Western Bays Resiliency Initiative, the Bay Park Conveyance project would divert Bay Park STP's treated effluent from the current discharge point in Reynolds Channel to the existing ocean outfall at the Cedar Creek Water Pollution Control Plant (CC WPCP). As a result of the proposed project and the related Bay Park Conveyance project, water quality of the Western Bays is expected to substantially improve. Construction of the Bay Park Conveyance project, which is currently funded and under design, is expected to begin in 2021 and end in 2025. Studies indicate that the Bay Park Conveyance project would prevent the discharge of up to 19 billion gallons of treated effluent into the Western Bays, substantially reducing harmful nitrogen pollution which in turn, would help rejuvenate vital marshlands that protect coastal communities from storm-induced waves.

From: [Barron, Stacey](#)
To: davidmartine@shinnecock.org
Cc: [Accardi, Matt \(STORMRECOVERY\)](#)
Bcc: [Carey, Jonathan](#)
Subject: Section 106 Discussion, Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation Project, City of Long Beach, Nassau County NY
Date: Monday, March 2, 2020 5:01:00 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[THPO Letter Long Beach 3-2-20 Shinnecock.pdf](#)

Dear Mr. Martine:

On behalf of the Governor's Office of Storm Recovery, please see the attached Section 106 consultation letter for the proposed Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation Project, which has been sent to Mr. Charles Smith at the Shinnecock Indian Nation Tribal Office.

As indicated in the letter, GOSR has consulted with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NY SHPO) in accordance with the NHPA, and NY SHPO has determined the project to have No Adverse Effect to Historic Resources (NY SHPO Project Review No.: 19PR04299). At this time, GOSR is seeking comments from the Shinnecock on the enclosed documents and invites you to provide any views about the project and its potential to affect properties of religious and cultural significance to the Shinnecock. If the Area of Potential Effect encompasses historic properties of religious or cultural significance to your Tribe, please respond within 30 days or sooner.

Thank you,

Stacey A. Barron, AICP
Principal Planner



stacey.barron@wsp.com

+1 212 462 8518 (direct) +1 347 225 4241 (mobile)

WSP USA | 96 Morton Street | 8th Floor | New York NY 10014



**Governor's Office of
Storm Recovery**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

March 2, 2020

Harry B. Wallace, Esq., Chief
Unkechaug Nation
207 Poospansk Lane
Mastic, NY 11950

Re: Section 106 Discussion
Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation Project, City of Long
Beach, Nassau County, NY

Dear Chief Harry B. Wallace:

Pursuant to the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2) and the Housing and Community Development Act (42 U.S.C. § 5301 et seq.), the Governor's Office of Storm Recovery ("GOSR") is acting under the auspices of New York State Homes and Community Renewal's Housing Trust Fund Corporation as a recipient of Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery ("CDBG-DR") funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD"). GOSR is the entity responsible for compliance with the HUD environmental review procedures set forth in 24 CFR Part 58. GOSR is acting on behalf of HUD in providing the enclosed project information and inviting this discussion with your Nation to respond with any concerns or comments.

GOSR processes environmental reviews for projects funded with HUD CDBG-DR on a case-by-case basis. This project described herein was reviewed in conjunction with WSP USA, Inc. (WSP) and Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis). Chrysalis conducted a Phase IA Historic Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment on behalf of GOSR which was submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office for review. In accordance with Section 101(d)(6)(B) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470a), and its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800, this letter serves as notification of the proposed action.

Area of Potential Effect: The project APE includes the footprint of the Long Beach WPCP on the north shore of Long Beach, NY, located on Long Beach Barrier Island, Nassau County, NY. It extends north over 2.65 miles to the Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) in the Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, NY. The APE includes three marshy islands between two developed lots: South Black Banks Hassock, North Black Banks Hassock, and Pearsalls Hassock.

Proposed Project Description: Nassau County, in partnership with the City of Long Beach, proposes to improve the ecosystems within Nassau County's Western Bays by eliminating the current discharge

from the antiquated WPCP and connecting the sewer system serving Long Beach to Nassau County's newly rebuilt Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant STP in East Rockaway, for enhanced treatment. The Project is part of a transformative environmental and water quality endeavor known as the Western Bays Resiliency Initiative. The overarching objectives of both the initiative and the Project include improving water quality, enhancing the natural resiliency functions of marshlands, and improving the quality of life within the residential communities surrounding the Western Bays. When combined with an existing project, the Bay Park Conveyance Project, the Project would eliminate a continuous wastewater discharge to Reynolds Channel by diverting Bay Park STP's treated effluent to the Atlantic Ocean, thereby improving the water quality within the group of waterbody segments known as the Western Bays.

GOSR has consulted with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NY SHPO) in accordance with the NHPA, and NY SHPO has determined the project to have No Adverse Effect to Historic Resources (NY SHPO Project Review No.: 19PR04299). At this time, GOSR is seeking comments from the Unkechaug Nation on the enclosed documents and invites you to provide any views about the project and its potential to affect properties of religious and cultural significance to the Unkechaug Nation. If the Area of Potential Effect encompasses historic properties of religious or cultural significance to the Unkechaug Nation, please respond within 30 days or sooner. Please respond by email to Matt.Accardi@stormrecovery.ny.gov or in writing to the address listed below. Additionally, please indicate if there are other sources of information or other parties, Nations, Tribes, or members of the public you believe should be included in the consultation process.

Mr. Matt Accardi
Assistant General Counsel
Bureau of Environmental Review and Assessment
Governor's Office of Storm Recovery
25 Beaver Street, 5th Floor
New York, NY 10004

I am available to answer any questions that you may have regarding this action. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (212) 480-6265 or via email at Matt.Accardi@stormrecovery.ny.gov.

Sincerely,



Matt Accardi
Assistant General Counsel

Enclosures:

NY SHPO Project Review No Adverse Effect Letter (19PR04299)
Long Beach WPCP Consolidation Project Information Package



**Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

February 04, 2020

Mr. Matt Accardi
Associate General Counsel
Governor's Office of Storm Recovery
25 Beaver Street, 5th Floor
New York, NY 10004

Re: GOSR
Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant Consolidation
19PR04299

Dear Mr. Accardi:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the submitted materials in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include other environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project. Such impacts must be considered as part of the environmental review of the project pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and/or the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York State Environmental Conservation Law Article 8).

We have reviewed the report entitled "Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment for the Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation, Nassau County" (20SR00065). SHPO concurs with the report recommendation that no additional archaeological work is necessary for the current design of the project. Therefore, it is the opinion of SHPO that no historic properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, will be affected by this undertaking.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please refer to the SHPO Project Review (PR) number noted above. If you have any questions, I can be reached at 518-268-2186.

Sincerely,

Tim Lloyd, Ph.D., RPA
Scientist - Archaeology
timothy.lloyd@parks.ny.gov

via e-mail only

cc: A. Loorya and C. Ricciardi
J. Carey and S. Barron
N. Chan and R. Gilmour

Division for Historic Preservation

P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189 • (518) 237-8643 • parks.ny.gov

Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant Consolidation Project Information Document

REBUILD BY DESIGN

In June 2013, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) initiated RBD, a competition to respond to Superstorm Sandy's devastation in the northeast region of the United States and promote a design-led approach to pro-active planning for long-term resilience and climate change adaptation. The winning proposals would be implemented using Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding as well as other public and private-sector funding sources. In June 2014, following a year-long research and design process during which the design teams met and collaborated with regional experts, government entities, elected officials, issue-based organizations, local community groups, and individuals, HUD announced that the Nassau County LWTB was one of the selected projects. As a result, New York State has been allocated \$125 million of CDBG-DR program funds to implement the LWTB Project.

The goals of New York State's RBD implementation plan are to make communities more physically, economically, and socially resilient in the face of intense storm events. RBD is focused on promoting projects that strengthen resiliency throughout all aspects of the community, including ecological, economic, and social elements. The built environment helps maintain the natural ecosystem, which reduces vulnerability to disaster impacts and provides collateral benefits to the economy, public health, overall well-being, and quality of life in the community. RBD resiliency projects strive to implement innovative, flexible, and scalable interventions that could be replicated in other parts of the state, nation, and globally. Diversity, redundancy, networked connectivity, modularity, and adaptability are important features of resiliency projects promoted by RBD.

LIVING WITH THE BAY PROJECT AND THE RESILIENCY STRATEGY

The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy provides a comprehensive suite of potential projects intended to provide long-term resilience and climate change adaptation for Nassau County communities in the Mill River Watershed. The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy developed a program of specific projects and potential project locations, consistent with the RBD principles outlined above, to address flooding caused by storm surge and rainfall (flood defense), improve coastal habitat and water quality (ecological restoration), ease public access to the waterfront (access and urban quality), and educate the public on stormwater and environmental management (social resiliency). The LWTB project area comprises approximately 10,000 acres of the Mill River Watershed throughout seven municipalities and jurisdictions: Nassau County, the Town of Hempstead, the Village of East Rockaway, the Village of Hempstead, the Village of Lynbrook, the Village of Malverne, and the Village of Rockville Centre. The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy identifies, analyzes, and prioritizes potential resiliency interventions that will best serve the community. The Resiliency Strategy is available at <https://stormrecovery.ny.gov/content/living-bay-resiliency-strategy>.

The outcome of the LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy is a program of thematically consistent and prioritized projects.

The Resiliency Strategy documented that flooding problems within the LWTB project area are caused by inadequate drainage collection and conveyance capacity, high tailwater conditions (the level of water downstream of hydraulic structures, i.e., dams, culverts, and outfalls) deeming the existing stormwater

systems inadequate for critical storms, and undersized flood control structures prone to overtopping during storm surge events. Other documented problems within the LWTB project area include degradation and loss of habitat and flora and fauna, shoreline degradation, and compromised water quality. The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy considered and incorporated sea level rise projections throughout the development of resiliency interventions.

The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy identifies and prioritizes projects and project types with program-specific timeframes and costs for planning, design, permitting, procurement, construction, and project closeout.

Since completion of the Resiliency Strategy, GOSR and the local communities have proposed to proceed with the following projects:

- **Hempstead Lake State Park:** The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) manages the 521-acre park located in the northern portion of the LWTB project area. This project would repair dams to improve existing water management infrastructure in the Park; restore and construct wetlands and install floatables catchers and sediment basins to improve water quality; and provide new educational and recreational amenities through trails and an environmental education and resiliency center.
- **Smith Pond:** South of Hempstead Lake State Park, Smith Pond is a 22-acre freshwater pond located in the center of the LWTB project area, north of Sunrise Highway in the Village of Rockville Centre. The proposed improvements at Smith Pond would consist of resiliency interventions, such as habitat restoration, stormwater storage, and improved public access.
- **Lister Park:** South of Smith Pond, just north of East Rockaway High School, the Lister Park project would entail improvements to Lister Park, Bligh Field, and Tighe Field, as well as installation of living shoreline and bank stabilization along the Mill River to increase stormwater quality and retention, prevent bank erosion, provide recreational and pedestrian connectivity.
- **East Rockaway High School:** East Rockaway High School is situated along the west bank of the Mill River between Centre Avenue and Pearl Street. Design options under consideration would reduce the school's vulnerability to flooding by installing green infrastructure and backflow preventers and stabilizing an eroding shoreline.
- **East and West Boulevards Stormwater Retrofits:** This project would reduce stormwater and tidal inundation impacts through installation of porous, replacement of catchment basins, installation of backflow preventers, and installation of bioswales.
- **Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) Consolidation Project:** This project would entail the construction of a new force main connection from the existing Long Beach WPCP to the Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), conversion of the existing Long Beach WPCP influent pump building into a new flow diversion pump station, and hardening of the new flow diversion pump station to protect it from storm surge and sea level rise. This project was not specifically included in the Resiliency Strategy, but its implementation would contribute to the restoration of the coastal marshes in Hewlett Bay, as identified in the Resiliency Strategy.
- **Mill River Greenway:** The LWTB Project proposes to develop a continuous greenway from Hempstead Lake State Park and Tanglewood Preserve south to Bay Park and Hewlett Bay. The multiuse path would vary in width and, where practical, typically include 10-foot-wide permeable pavement with water storage and infiltration.

The LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy are configured such that projects could advance independently, subject to availability of funding.

The Long Beach WPCP Consolidation Project (proposed project), which is a component of the larger LWTB Project and Resiliency Strategy, would be functionally independent of the remaining potential projects discussed above and would have both independent utility and a distinct schedule for implementation.

Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant Project Description

The Nassau County Department of Public Works (the County), pursuant to the Intermunicipal Agreement (IMA) with the City of Long Beach (the City), has proposed to design and construct a new sewage pipeline (force main) from the Long Beach Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) to the Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) (the proposed project). The proposed project is an essential part of a series of projects to meet the goal of restoring and enriching the Western Bays as a recreational, economic, social, and environmental resource to Long Island and the State of New York. The project location is shown in **Figures 1 and 2**.

The purpose of the proposed project is to improve the ecosystems within the Western Bays by eliminating the current discharge from the antiquated WPCP and connecting the sewer system serving Long Beach to the County's newly rebuilt Bay Park STP in East Rockaway, for enhanced treatment. The proposed project is part of a transformative environmental and water quality endeavor known as the Western Bays Resiliency Initiative. The overarching objectives of both the initiative and the proposed project include improving water quality, enhancing the natural resiliency functions of marshlands, and improving the quality of life within the residential communities surrounding the Western Bays. When combined with an ongoing project, the Bay Park Conveyance Project, the proposed project would eliminate a continuous wastewater discharge to Reynolds Channel by diverting Bay Park STP's treated effluent to the Atlantic Ocean, thereby improving the water quality within the group of waterbody segments known as the Western Bays.

The proposed project includes the following components: (1) the conversion of the Long Beach WPCP's headworks and influent pump to a resilient, diversion pump station; (2) the installation of a 24-inch force main from the diversion pump station to the Bay Park STP; and, (3) connection from the force main to the Bay Park STP's 64-inch influent header. Force main installation would require a combination of construction techniques, including traditional cut-and-cover methods that entail trenching (on the landside), as well as a trenchless method that utilizes horizontal direction drilling (HDD). The alignment would be primarily located within the County's existing easement¹ for the existing Bay Park STP discharge outfall, which would remain in place.

Figure 3 illustrates the proposed alignment and force main route, along with the temporary limits of disturbance (LOD) that have been identified for the construction phase. Note that the temporary LOD are preliminary conservative estimates and subject to change as design progresses.

¹ The County's existing easement is from the Town of Hempstead, the owner of the Hassocks and adjacent underwater lands

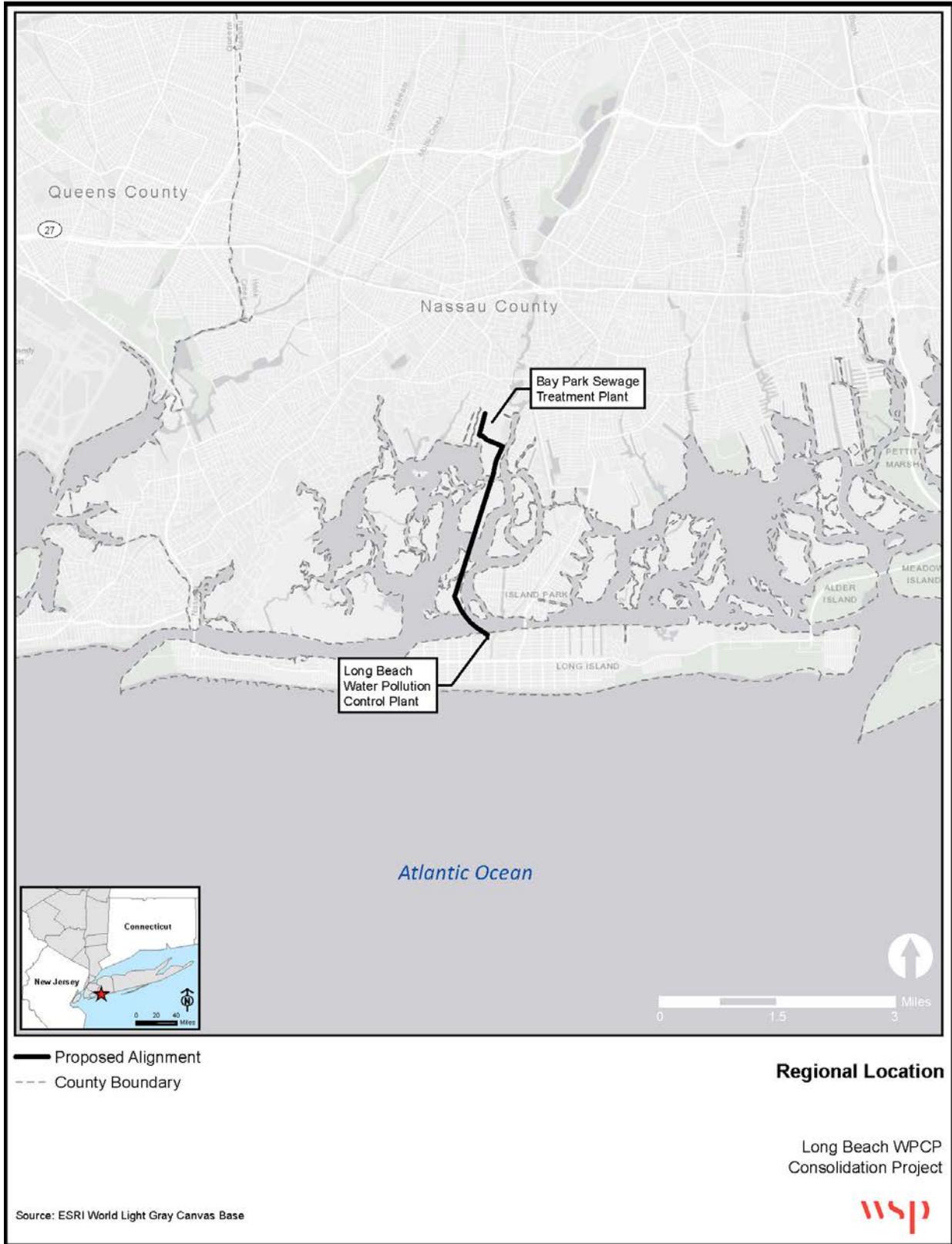


Figure 1: Regional Location

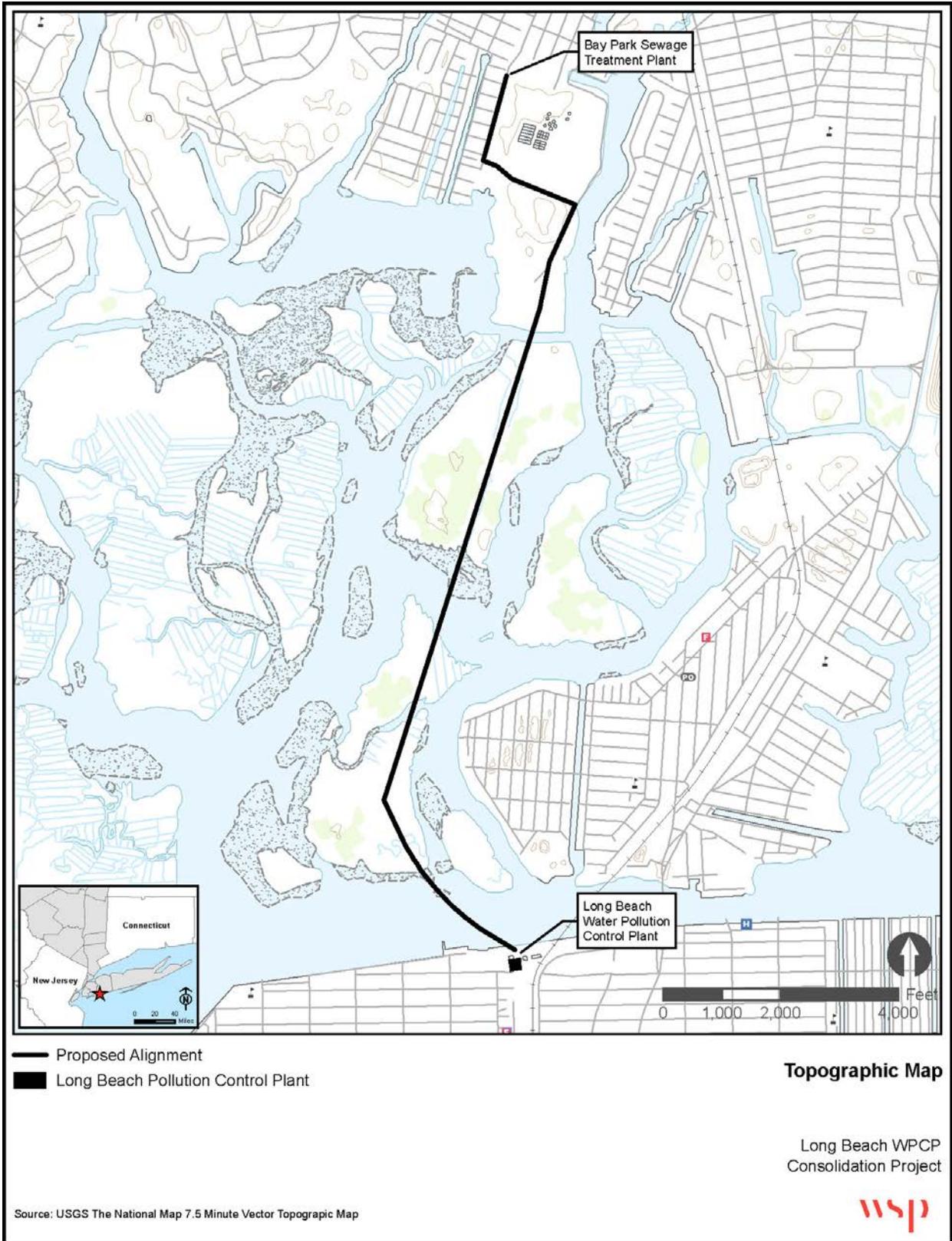


Figure 2: Topographic Map

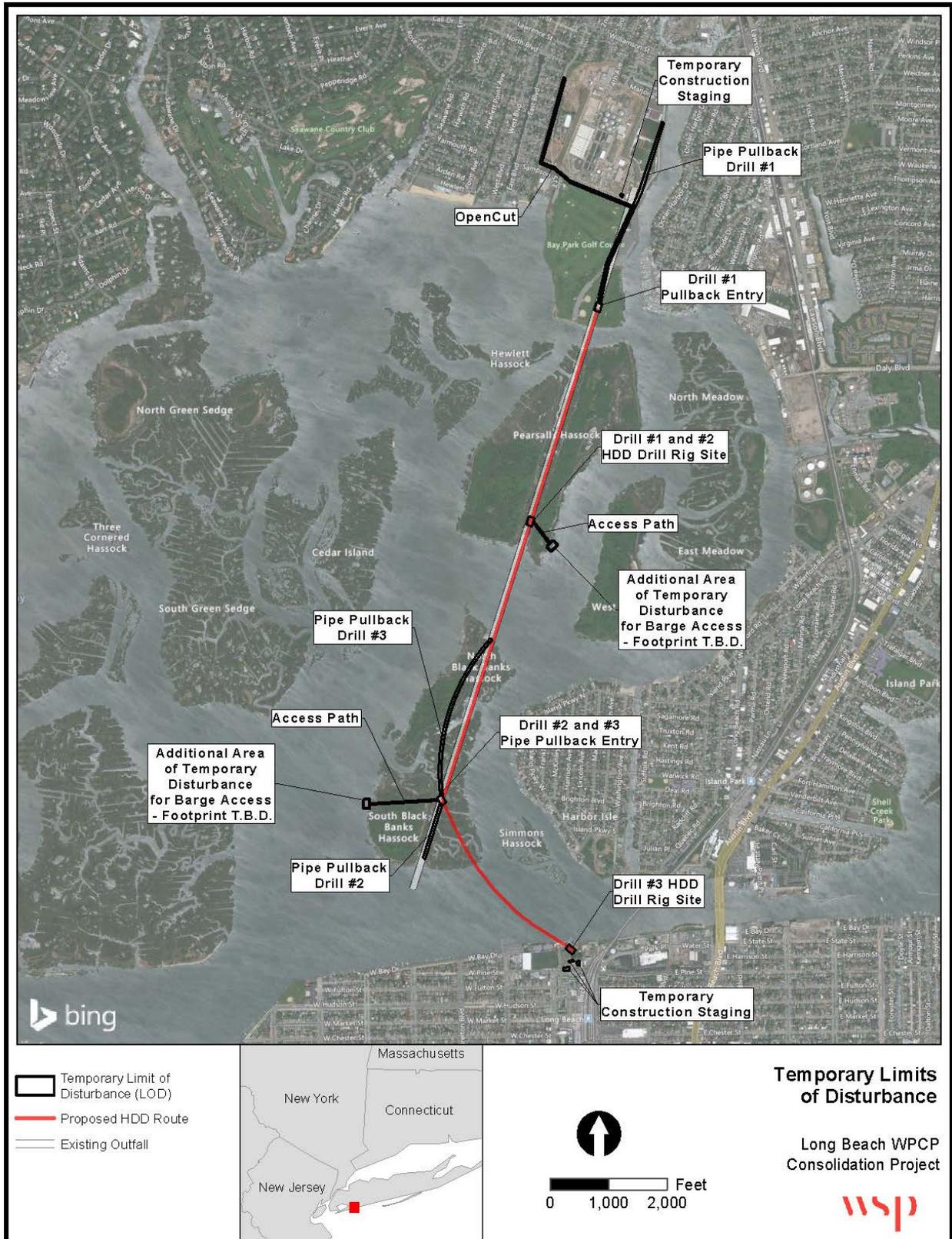


Figure 3: Temporary Limits of Disturbance

The decommissioning and demolition of the existing Long Beach WPCP facility and the repurposing/ redevelopment of the WPCP property are not part of the project but would be part of future project(s) to be completed by others. Therefore, the future reuse of the property has been evaluated as part of the cumulative impact assessment.

Construction of the proposed project is expected to require numerous permits and approvals, including those required under Article 15 Protection of Waters (New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)); Article 25 of the Tidal Wetland Act (NYSDEC); Section 10 of the River and Harbors Act (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)); and Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act (NYSDEC/USACE). Construction of the proposed project is last approximately three years and is expected to commence in December 2020 and end in August 2023.

The proposed project would leverage existing infrastructure and would help to improve both water quality and the natural resiliency function of the Western Bays. Conveying wastewater from Long Beach to the Bay Park STP would improve the quality of treated effluent discharged into Reynolds Channel, reducing the concentrations of pollutants, particularly ammonia and nitrogen, in the water. Due to recent and ongoing improvements, including nitrogen-reducing and deammonification projects, the Bay Park STP is equipped with sustainable, state-of-art wastewater treatment technologies. According to a desktop assessment, the nitrogen-reducing and deammonification projects are expected to reduce influent nitrogen by 85 percent at the Bay Park STP. In addition, extensive hardening measures were undertaken to ensure that this critical facility is protected from a 500-year flood event. Comparatively, without the proposed project, the Long Beach WPCP will be provided with flood protection from a 100-year storm event following completion of the Long Beach Critical Infrastructure Flood Protection project in late 2021, which involves construction of a new steel bulkhead and is expected to be completed by fall 2021. As such, the Bay Park STP is more resilient, and better suited to address water quality due to its superior treatment processes.

Beyond the water quality benefits of the diversion of 4.63 million gallon per day (mgd) of wastewater from Long Beach to the Bay Park STP, further substantial water quality and resiliency benefits are expected due to the cumulative effects of the proposed project and the Bay Park Conveyance Project. As part of the Western Bays Resiliency Initiative, the Bay Park Conveyance project would divert Bay Park STP's treated effluent from the current discharge point in Reynolds Channel to the existing ocean outfall at the Cedar Creek Water Pollution Control Plant (CC WPCP). As a result of the proposed project and the related Bay Park Conveyance project, water quality of the Western Bays is expected to substantially improve. Construction of the Bay Park Conveyance project, which is currently funded and under design, is expected to begin in 2021 and end in 2025. Studies indicate that the Bay Park Conveyance project would prevent the discharge of up to 19 billion gallons of treated effluent into the Western Bays, substantially reducing harmful nitrogen pollution which in turn, would help rejuvenate vital marshlands that protect coastal communities from storm-induced waves.